

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

WALDHEIM WARNS BIG POWERS TO STAY OUT OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

OW271224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today warned it is dangerous to link the release of the hostages with the possibility of the United States providing military spare parts to Iran.

"That would create a very negative attitude in Iran because they have made clear that... the two aspects have nothing to do with each other," he said, adding that Iran said "whatever we do about the hostages, is done without any relationship to other matters, whether it's the war, whether it's military equipment."

He warned that the big powers should keep out of the Iraq-Iran conflict. "Nothing would be more dangerous than getting the big powers involved in that war," he said. "The big powers should be very careful because if they get involved we cannot avoid the war spreading to other parts of the world."

Speaking on ABC News' Issues and Answers program, the UN secretary general noted that there is "reason for optimism" about the release of the hostages "in the near future," but urged caution about the exact timing.

Waldheim said, "There is a chance that a decision will come soon. This, in fact, is something which Prime Minister Raja'i told me when he was in New York last week."

He also said that to solve the crisis, one has to release all the hostages together and not to discriminate between them. He said the UN is always ready to help in the settlement of the hostage issue.

SRV AGGRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNED AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW250751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Vietnam with the support of the Soviet Union has grossly violated peace and stability in Southeast Asia by its armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the representatives of ASEAN countries and Democratic Kampuchea pointed out at the UN General Assembly today which began to consider the Vietnam-proposed item "the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" yesterday.

Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Sulong, permanent representative of Malaysia, said that the Vietnamese intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea was a retrogressive development in efforts to establish a zone of peace in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia would never tire in appealing to Vietnam to respect the call of the international community and to participate in the UN efforts to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. But its effort could only be successful if the root cause of the present conflict in Kampuchea was removed, he said.

Tommy T. Koh, the permanent representative of Singapore, observed that hopes for continued peace in Southeast Asia were shattered when Vietnam invaded and occupied Kampuchea in December, 1978. The fighting in Kampuchea had created a state of acute tension in Southeast Asia and the territorial integrity of Thailand was repeatedly violated by armed incursions by Vietnamese forces particularly in June this year, he said.

"If Vietnam is sincere in wishing to provide peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, Vietnam should heed the voice of the international community and agree to come to the conference table. If, on the other hand, Vietnam persists in its present policy that what it has accomplished by military force in Kampuchea, contrary to the United Nations Charter and the laws of nations, is non-negotiable and irreversible, then we are forced to conclude that Vietnam has no sincere desire to promote the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and that item 119 (i.e. the Vietnam-proposed item) is no more than a propaganda vehicle," he stressed.

Ambassador of Thailand Phiraphong Kasensi noted that the best way to proceed was to move the conflict in Kampuchea to the conference table and not accept any so-called solution imposed by military force. "Any withdrawal of the occupying forces in Kampuchea would be welcomed, but it should take place without any precondition or prevarication," he stressed.

Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea, stated that peace and stability in Southeast Asia had been destroyed by the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops. It was only with the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea that peace could be restored, he emphasized.

The inclusion of the item on the agenda was seen here as a Vietnamese attempt to make obsolete the UN resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to divert attention from its war of genocide in Kampuchea.

As most countries have shown no interest in the item during the last two days of debate, only 20 speakers were listed, most of whom were from the Soviet bloc. Due to lack of supporters, Vietnam and some co-sponsors of the item failed to produce a draft resolution and were forced to urge the assembly to terminate its consideration of the item, without any resolution, this afternoon.

Ling Qing's Remarks

OW250245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the UN, declared today that the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia would come only after the cessation of Vietnamese aggression and expansion and withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Ling Qing made this statement at this morning's meeting of the General Assembly which began to take up the item "the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" proposed by Vietnam and its supporters yesterday.

Ling Qing pointed out that the root cause of the tense and explosive situation in the Southeast Asia "lies in the large-scale war of aggression carried out by the Vietnamese authorities with the direct support of a superpower against their neighbour Kampuchea."

The restoration of peace and stability in the region, he continued, would come only after "the cessation of Vietnamese aggression and expansion and the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea." "This is the fundamental way to eliminate the current tension in Southeast Asia," he emphasized.

Refuting the false allegations put forth by Vietnam, Ling Qing said, "Vietnam wants others to recognize its occupation of Kampuchea as 'irreversible'," adding that "such a delusive tactic habitually employed by the aggressors can deceive no one."

He further pointed out that "peace and security cannot be secured by begging." To achieve peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia, he stressed, "it is imperative to check the aggression and call upon Vietnam to withdraw all its occupation forces immediately from Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own destiny free from outside interference."

Ling Qing reiterated that China "fully supports the just proposal of the ASEAN countries on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

OW260222 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2239 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article on 26 October: "Withdrawal of [Vietnamese] Army From Kampuchea Is the Key To Solving the Kampuchean Issue." The article says: The UN General Assembly on 22 October adopted a resolution on the Kampuchean situation. The resolution stressed: It is necessary to implement the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly last year on the Kampuchean issue.

It called for the convocation of an international conference early next year with the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned. The resolution pointed out: The international conference must, first of all, discuss the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific timeframe to be verified by the United Nations; assure free elections in Kampuchea under the supervision of the United Nations; and guarantee to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

This UN resolution has reflected the strong desire of the majority of the countries in the world in upholding justice and opposing hegemonism. This is another abject failure suffered by the Soviet Union and Vietnam at the current General Assembly. Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is not only a step taken by Vietnam in promoting regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia, but also an important step adopted by the Soviet Union for its expansion in Southeast Asia and its global strategy. They will never give up aggression and withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea of their own will. Therefore, it is a pressing need to strengthen the support to the Kampuchean forces to resist Vietnam, and force the aggressors to change their stand on refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea so as to create conditions for the convocation and success of the international conference.

XINHUA Correspondents

OW251914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 25 Oct 80

["UN Dispatch: Another Fiasco for Moscow, Hanoi" by XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Something seldom seen in the history of the United Nations General Assembly happened this afternoon when the two-day debate on "the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" ended with its sponsors failing to produce a draft resolution for a vote. The question had been included in the agenda of the current General Assembly session at the request of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba.

A significantly small number of representatives had spoken during the debate. Thus, the manoeuvres carefully planned by Moscow and Hanoi to whitewash the aggression against Kampuchea and evade censure by the international community at this assembly session, ended in abject failure.

It was learned that Vietnam did have a draft resolution on the item. It makes no mention of the invasion of Kampuchea or the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from that country. Neither does it recall the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea last year calling for total withdrawal of foreign troops or this session's resolution for an international conference to press Vietnam's withdrawal. Instead, it proposes bilateral and multilateral talks between the five ASEAN nations and the three Indochinese states. These talks are supposed to discuss speedy restoration of peace and stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border and normalization of the situation over the Thai-Lao frontier.

If this draft resolution is put forward and adopted by the current session, it would mean that the world organization believes that the main trouble in Southeast Asia rose not from Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea but from the strained relations between the three Indochinese states and the five ASEAN countries, and from the border issues between Thailand on the one hand and Kampuchea and Laos on the other. This would in turn mean that the UN resolutions for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea automatically become null and void. The trick, which makes a mockery of the opinion of the international community and confounds right and wrong, fooled no one, however. The ASEAN countries prepared an amendment to the Vietnamese draft resolution stressing that "the cessation of all threats of aggression from within or outside" as "the necessary step towards establishing a climate of confidence under which fruitful negotiations for establishing peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia could take place". This means that Vietnam must first pull its troops out of Kampuchea. The amendment calls on "all countries in the region to participate actively in the UN efforts which are aimed at promoting conditions for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia." Both points of the amendment were flatly rejected by Vietnam in the course of consultations.

On the morning of October 23, the first day of the debate, only the delegates of Vietnam, Laos and Czechoslovakia took the floor. The afternoon session quickly ended as no one asked for the floor. At today's session, only three speakers outside the Soviet bloc supported the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Prior to this debate, the Soviet Union and Vietnam had failed in their efforts to unseat Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and then to prevent the passing of the draft resolution for an international conference to get Vietnam to quit Kampuchea. These depressing failures and the general nonchalance toward the item under debate denied the Vietnamese representative the courage and confidence to put up its draft resolution for a vote. So by its own action Vietnam has proclaimed the ultimate fiasco of its moves concerning Kampuchea.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS RECEPTION MARKING UN FOUNDING

OW240856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Mr Nessim Shallon, resident representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), gave a reception today to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Among the guests were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PRC, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

OW270304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) have agreed to extend cooperation in research on traditional Chinese medicine--including acupuncture--primary health care and control of infectious and non-infectious diseases.

This was revealed at the third session of the China-WHO Joint Coordination Committee which ended here recently.

Nineteen Chinese research institutes were designated earlier this year as centers for collaboration with the WHO in parasitic diseases, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, tropical medicine and biology among other fields.

The session reviewed the 1980 cooperation program, mapped out the executive plan for 1981 and discussed plans for 1982 and 1983.

Both the WHO delegation, headed by director of the regional office for the western Pacific Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, and the Chinese Health Ministry delegation, declared themselves satisfied with the progress since the signing in 1978 of the memorandum between the WHO and the Chinese Ministry of Health governing technical cooperation. They said future programs would include training of personnel, exchanging advanced techniques and opening new fields for cooperation.

Ji Pengfei Comments

OW231526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei said today that cooperation between China and the World Health Organization had achieved remarkable success and he looked forward to its expansion.

He said this while meeting this afternoon with a delegation headed by Dr Hiroshi Nakajima, director of the regional office for the western Pacific of WHO. The delegation is currently in Beijing attending the third meeting of the joint coordination committee between China and the WHO governing technical cooperation in health activities.

Dr Nakajima described the cooperation between the WHO and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health in health care, traditional Chinese medicine and other fields. "Such cooperation is beneficial to both of us," he added.

Qian Xinzong, minister of public health, attended the meeting.

XINHUA ANALYZES U.S. PRESIDENTIAL RACE, CANDIDATES

OW270136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 27 Oct 80

["U.S. Presidential Candidates: Their Points at Issue" by XINHUA correspondents Peng Di and Yu Enguang--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The long and noisy presidential election campaign, crammed as it is with a multitude of speeches and fierce wrangles, has been indistinct to many Americans and even puzzling to a lot of foreigners as to what the candidates are debating about and their real points at issue. Following is a brief summary we venture to make of the main differences of view between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, the two main candidates, on the basis of their recent speeches and pre-campaign positions on policy matters:

1. Policy Toward the Soviet Union

Both candidates hold that Soviet military expansion which constitutes a threat to American interests must be dealt with seriously. Carter advocates both cooperation and competition with Moscow, with the stress on cooperation prior to its invasion of Afghanistan and on competition after the invasion, which was instanced by a number of sanctions and the warning against a further southward thrust toward the Persian Gulf.

Reagan, too, favours a "policy of equilibrium" toward the Soviet Union, but he articulates more emphatically on building up U.S. military strength and stepping up U.S. effort in the arms race, suggesting military involvement if necessary. While blaming Carter for his weakness before the Soviet Union, Reagan in his speeches suggested confrontation with Moscow by military means in Ecuador, Cuba, the Middle East, Pakistan and Angola. Recently, Carter has lashed out at Reagan's stand, describing his call for military involvement in diplomatic troubled areas as war ventures. This has led Reagan recently to refrain from insisting on his previous stand and, instead, to underscore military involvement only as a last resort. In the meantime, he declares that he has no intention of advocating "confrontation" or "conflict" with Moscow.

2. Defense

Both candidates hold that the United States must build up its defense in face of Soviet military threats. Carter says this is exactly what the country has been doing during his term of office, as military expenditure has increased to 134.2 billion dollars in 1980 from 107.8 billion dollars in 1976, his first year in office, and will further increase in the next five years at an annual rate of three percent. Moreover, a decision has been made to produce MX mobile missiles and cruise missiles directed at Soviet nuclear deterrent forces. He maintains that generally speaking, the United States has been neck and neck with the Soviet Union in terms of military strength and he hopes the Congress will approve the SALT-II treaty concluded by the two countries last year, which he says, is a reflection of this balance of power and, once carried into effect, will serve to contain the momentum of Soviet arms expansion.

Carter is criticized by Reagan for inadequate defense building which has led to the United States lagging behind the Soviet Union militarily. Reagan advocates a five percent increase annually in military expenditure and a vigorous development of strategic nuclear arms including B-1 bomber which has been cancelled by Carter, so as to reestablish "nuclear superiority" over the Soviet Union. He contended at first that the SALT-II treaty will put the United States at a disadvantage and must therefore be annulled. But more recently he stressed that if elected, he will immediately hold talks on the SALT-III treaty.

3. The Middle East and Persian Gulf

Both candidates attach high importance to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf for their strategic positions and oil resources. Carter stands for fence-mending in relations with the Arab and Gulf countries while remaining supportive of Israel. He stresses Camp David documents as an important U.S. achievement in promoting the settlement of the Middle East problem and decides to continue to urge Egypt and Israel to conclude a new agreement on Palestine's autonomy.

Reagan, on the other hand, criticises Carter for his failure to honour fully U.S. commitments to Israel. He calls for all-out support to Israel in the political, economic, diplomatic and military fields and expresses reservations on the Camp David documents. He asserts that Israel may withdraw from the Arab land it has occupied since the 1967 war and the Arab countries must guarantee the security of Israeli borders. Reagan accuses Carter of failing to give powerful backing to the former shah of Iran, which has led to the emergence of the hostage problem.

Carter has adopted a number of measures to prevent a further southward drive by the Soviet Union and a deterioration of regional conflicts in the Gulf area. Reagan regards these measures, which includes the use of some military installations in certain countries in the region with the prior consent of their governments, as inadequate. He indicates that there are cards up his sleeve, but no details have been disclosed.

4. China Policy

The U.S. policy toward China was not a theme in the first-stage campaign. However, Reagan's advocacy for upgrading relations with Taiwan and giving Taiwan's "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" an official status, however, caused an immediate uproar among the public, mass media included, at home and abroad. Embarrassed by the situation, he has not touched upon the issue recently.

5. Economic Problems

Both Carter and Reagan hold that the United States is confronted with many grave economic problems. Carter stresses that there have been certain improvements recently. For instance, he says, the economic recession has begun to turn for the better, the gross national product (GNP) in the third quarter rose by one percent on an annual basis and inflation is levelling off. Carter insists that inflation is the most crucial problem in the U.S. economy and lays greater stress on a policy of austerity, i.e. restrictions on government spending, a balanced state budget and a tight-money policy. He opposes substantial tax cuts, holding that they would cause even more serious inflation.

On the other hand, Reagan has launched a fierce attack on Carter's "record of administration" by playing up the economic slump, inflation and other difficulties facing the nation, underscoring the failure of Carter's economic policies. In economic policies, he stands for giving stress to the stimulation of production. Therefore, he proposes a 30 percent tax cut within three years. Reagan also suggests that government spending be curtailed by even greater margins so as to bring about a balanced budget within two years. But Carter maintains that it is self-contradictory and impossible to cut taxes by big margins and at the same time balance the budget. Any attempt along this line would probably land the economy in a greater mess, he contended.

6. Social Problems

The two candidates are having wide-ranging debates over social problems such as racial equality, women's rights, culture, education, public health, social insurances and other welfare issues. Generally speaking, Carter holds that all these problems must be taken into consideration by the government through legislative and budgetary measures. But Reagan advocates smaller administration and smaller expenditure and opposes too much spending on social matters. In order to win support from the electorate, Reagan has repeatedly revised his positions. He even admits that some of his policies are still in the offing.

It is on the above-mentioned issues that the two candidates have been running high and low to enlist support, but their attempts have aroused little interest among the public. Many Americans are of the view that there is little difference in essence between the two candidates' positions on a number of major questions, and that some of their policy pronouncements are more empty than substantial. The Boston GLOBE says people have known the words of the two candidates for years.

We apologize for making no mention of certain problems which the debates have not touched upon, though they may prove more important and essential.

CARTER DESCRIBES SINO-U.S. GRAIN AGREEMENT AS 'GOOD NEWS'

OW250545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a Western news agency, U.S. President Carter said in Waco, Texas, on 22 October that the grain agreement signed between the U.S. and China is "good news for both the U.S. farmers and the United States."

On the same day, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bergland told reporters in Washington that this agreement will expand the market and provide reliable trade for the U.S. grain-growers. He said the signing of the agreement at this time was not a tactic to increase President Carter's reelection chances. However, he also said that this trade will gain support for President Carter in the agricultural states. President Carter needs the support of that section of the country.

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI RECEIVES GEORGE KENNAN

OW241546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with George F. Kennan, professor of history at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, U.S.A.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

XINHUA REPORTS CHANGES IN SOVIET GOVERNMENT, PARTY

OW251927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Before and after Kosygin's resignation, a series of personnel changes in the Soviet leadership have taken place. Today, M.A. Lesechko, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, was relieved of his post and replaced by former minister of communications, N.V. Talyzin. Lesechko had kept the post since 1962, and now he was reported to have "retired". Former second secretary of the Moscow Municipal Party Committee V.N. Makeyev was appointed vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, replacing T.Y. Kiselev who was chosen as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. Kiselev was dispatched there after his predecessor K.T. Mazurov suddenly died in a car crash. During the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party held on October 21, M.S. Gorbachov, alternate member of the Political Bureau was promoted to a full member and Kiselev was elected an alternate member. Earlier, I.F. Sinitsyn, minister of tractor and agricultural machinery, stepped down from his post and "retired" and was replaced by A.A. Yezhevskiy. L.I. Khitrun stepped in as chairman of the State Committee for Production and Technical Serving of Agriculture.

The most striking among the personnel changes is the resignation of Kosygin. Brezhnev did not say a word about him when he was relieved from his post. This has aroused a lot of comments and speculations. One day later, TASS carried a one-line report saying that Brezhnev expressed "thanks" for Kosygin's service. The strange report did not mention when, where or how Brezhnev expressed his "thanks".

XINHUA GIVES BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON TIKHONOV

OW260428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Person in the News:" "Newly Appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union--Tikhonov"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--At the request of A.N. Kosygin, a session of the Supreme Soviet relieved him from his post as chairman of the Council of Ministers on 23 October and appointed Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as his replacement.

Tikhonov is Ukrainian. He was born into an office worker's family in Kharkov on 14 May 1905. In 1924 he started work as an assistant to a locomotive engineer. After he graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in 1930, he became a metallurgical engineer. From 1933, he was head of a workshop and then chief engineer in metallurgical factories in Dnepropetrovsk. He joined the CPSU in 1940. During the war, he was the director of the No 1 Ural factory in Ural. From 1947 to 1955, he was head of a bureau under the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. From 1955 to 1957, he was deputy minister of the Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry. From 1957 to 1960, he was chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Sovnarkhoz. From March 1958, he was consecutively elected as the deputy of the 5th to 10th USSR Supreme Soviet. From 1960 to 1963, he was deputy chairman of the State Science and Economy Council at the minister level under the Council of Ministers. From 1961 to 1966, he was alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee. From 1963 to 1965, he was vice chairman of the State Planning Commission at the minister level under the Council of Ministers. From 1965 to 1976, he was vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was elected as a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 23d CPSU National Congress held in April 1966. In 1970 he was appointed vice chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. In September 1976, he was appointed the first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. From November 1978 to November 1979 he was elected alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. From November 1979 he was elected member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. He also wrote a book entitled "The Party Takes Care of Technical Progress in Industry."

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS MARKING CPV ANNIVERSARY

Beijing Banquet

OW241911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The 30th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war was commemorated at a banquet hosted by Pai Yong-chai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Korean Embassy here this evening.

Among the guests were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Yang Dezhi, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Ji Pengfei, vice-premier, and Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Both Pai Yong-chai and Yang Dezhi spoke at the banquet. They hailed the profound friendship cemented by the Chinese and Korean people in their struggle against their common enemy during the war years and the ever-growing friendly relations and cooperation forged between the two countries in building socialism.

Pai Yong-chai paid high tribute to the comrades-in-arms of the Chinese People's Volunteers and their immortal deeds during the war of liberation of the fatherland of the Korean people and to those Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down their young lives during the war. "The magnificent deeds of the Chinese People's Volunteers will be remembered by the Korean people from generation to generation," he said.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng, Pai Yong-chai went on, the Chinese people were sticking to the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Through their creative and unremitting efforts they had made enormous progress toward realizing their modernization programme and were constantly changing their look.

He wished the Chinese people even greater success in their sacred struggle for China's prosperity, for Taiwan returning to the motherland, as set by the 3rd Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1743 GMT on 24 October omits the preceding two paragraphs, replacing them with the following: Touching on China's struggle for the four modernizations, he wished even greater success in the sacred struggle for China's prosperity, for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, as set by the Third Session of the Fifth NPC.]

In his speech, Yang Dezhi paid tribute to the great victory won in the Korean liberation war. "This was a valuable contribution to world peace and the revolutionary cause against imperialism," he declared.

"The Chinese Government and people highly value the revolutionary friendship sealed in blood between China and Korea and our friendly relations and cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They will continue to work to strengthen and develop this valuable friendship and our cooperative relations," he said.

"The Chinese people," he went on, "firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and support the constructive formula outlined by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. We sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique for obstructing the reunification of the country and for its fascist atrocities in persecuting Kim Tae-chung and the other Korean patriots and democrats. "We firmly oppose the plot to create 'two Koreas' and demand that the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly on promoting a Korean independent and peaceful reunification be carried out as early as possible."

The Chinese chief of general staff pointed out that the "UN forces command" in Korea must be dissolved and the United States must pull out its troops and all military armaments from South Korea.

"We warmly extend our congratulations on the thoroughly successful holding of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and whole-heartedly wish the fraternal Korean people even greater successes in carrying out the new revolutionary and construction tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Yang Dezhi concluded.

Wang Ping DPRK Speech

OW241932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The Korean Administrative Council gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture here this evening on the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war.

Speaking at the banquet, O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and minister of the People's Armed Forces, said, "Today, as we greet the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war, we recall with emotion the undying heroism of the Chinese People's Volunteers."

He said, "The Korean and Chinese peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder in protracted struggles against their common enemy. They have gone through thick and thin together and forged in battle an indestructible bond of friendship. This friendship has its roots in the hearts of the Korean and Chinese peoples and it shines with its long tradition and moving episodes."

He declared that the Korean people set great store to this friendship and will unite and work closely with the Chinese people as they did in the past for the common revolutionary cause.

Addressing the reception, Wang Ping, leader of the Chinese people's friendship delegation, said that "in commemorating the 30th anniversary of this important event, we naturally call to mind the days and nights when we fought side by side with our Korean comrades-in-arms on the battlefield." Expressing the pleasure of having this reunion with the Korean comrades, he added that he found the Sino-Korean relations more intimate than ever.

Wang Ping reiterated the Chinese people's firm support for the three principles and five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the new programme for reunification he spelled out at the recent sixth party congress. He called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces from South Korea.

"The Chinese and Korean peoples have always supported and helped each other," he said. "They had fought shoulder to shoulder and nurtured their revolutionary friendship and militant unity with their own blood. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, this friendship and unity has passed rigorous tests and is therefore unbreakable. The Chinese people cherish this great friendship and will do their utmost to consolidate and develop it."

Present at the reception were Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and vice-president of the republic; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the party Central Committee; Colonel General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-premier; Ho Tam, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-premier; generals of the Korean People's Army and leading members of departments concerned. All the members of the Chinese people's friendship delegation were present. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian and the senior staff officer of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, Tian Sheng, attended the reception.

Mass Rally in Wonsan

OW261629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Wonsan City, Korea, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--One thousand people participated in a rally today at the arts theatre in Wonsan City, capital of Kangwon Province, to welcome a visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation.

Speaking at the rally, Tokko Mun-hung, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, said that the lofty internationalist friendship between the people of his province and the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) fighters, and the heroic deeds of the CPVs will always live in the memory of the Korean people.

He stressed that "in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause, the Korean people will fight and march forward abreast with the Chinese people."

In reply, Wang Ping, leader of the Chinese delegation, expressed his sincere wish that the people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City will win more magnificent victories in their struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and the tasks contained in the second seven-year plan.

The Chinese delegation, accompanied by Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, arrived here by car at noon today from Pyongyang.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW251105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 25 October editorial: "Friendship Among Comrades-in-Arms Will Always Be Kept Young"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Today is the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war. Imbued with feelings of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people join the fraternal Korean people in marking this glorious day.

Thirty years ago, U.S. imperialism launched a large-scale war of aggression against Korea. At the same time, it occupied China's sacred territory Taiwan and extended the flame of war to the bank of the Yalu River. The Korean people rose to fight the enemy. Entrusted by the people of the motherland, the Chinese People's Volunteers valiantly and spiritedly crossed the Yalu River and plunged themselves into the great war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Under the loving care of the Korean people, all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Korean People's Army courageously. The comrades-in-arms of both countries stood together through thick and thin, shared weal and woe, climbed mountains, slept on snowy land, charged at the enemy and stormed enemy fortifications. All their heroic deeds were written into epics of militancy.

After 3 years of extremely hard, bloody struggle, the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea finally defeated their common enemy, who was armed to the teeth, and forced the United States to sit down at the negotiation table and sign the armistice agreement. After the war stopped, the most beloved persons of the Chinese people--the Chinese People's Volunteers--again helped the Korean people rebuild their homes and finally brought along with them the profound feelings of the Korean people, who were reluctant to part with them, and gloriously returned to their dear motherland.

The victory of the peoples of China and Korea, who fought in unity, indicates that the Chinese and Korean people, closely united and with the support of the people of the world, can overcome any hardships and defeat any enemy, however powerful he may be.

For many years the Korean people, led by the Korean Workers Party with Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm, have scored remarkable achievements in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building socialism, opposing outside interference and safeguarding world peace. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over these successes.

At present the entire Korean people still face the pressing task of reunifying their motherland. A reasonable fulfillment of this task would bring the Korean people's supreme national desire to fruition and is in the interest of peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region. The Korean Workers Party and the government of the republic have put forward fair and reasonable proposals one after another and made unremitting efforts to this end and have earned the extensive sympathy and support of the people of the world. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party held recently, Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a new proposal for the reunification of the country and a 10-point political program that devised a realistic way of speeding up the process of reunification and meeting the demand of the times. The South Korean authorities should go along with the times and accept this constructive proposition. The U.S. Government, for its part, must without delay pull out all its troops and military hardware from South Korea, so that the Korean people may solve their own problem of reunification free from any outside interference. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

China and Korea are closely related, friendly next-door neighbors. The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who share weal and woe and stand together through thick and thin. Their profound friendship cemented in blood in the protracted common struggle is extremely valuable. The Chinese people have always boundlessly treasured the great friendship between China and Korea. We deeply believe that the comrade-in-arms friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples will always be kept young no matter what kind of storm is stirred up in this world in the future.

JIEFANGJUN BAO Editorial

OW251417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war, JIEFANGJUN BAO today points out in an editorial that the new proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, a proposal which calls for achieving reunification between South and North Korea through the establishment of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo," provides the correct road to end the division between the South and North and achieve national reunification.

The editorial says: "Today marks the 30th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war. Filled with profound affection, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army join the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army in commemorating this anniversary, which will forever shine brilliantly in the annals of Sino-Korean friendship."

The editorial recalls how the Chinese and Korean people fought shoulder to shoulder in their common struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism, and how they composed a triumphant song of unity in the struggle with their blood and lives.

The editorial points out: "The Korean armistice was signed 27 years ago, but the Korean peninsula is still artificially divided. The root cause of this situation is the rude and unreasonable interference by the United States and the reactionary stand of national division that has been obstinately maintained by the South Korean authorities."

The editorial states: "After taking over power, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has continued to intensify the fascist autocratic rule and has done even more to push the reactionary policy of splitting Korea. Recently the clique has gone as far as to announce a death penalty for noted democratic personage Kim Tae-chung and has made every effort to play up the so-called 'threat of southward invasion,' thereby creating new obstacles to the dialogue between North and South Korea and their peaceful reunification. These despicable acts are a blatant challenge to all of the Korean people. History has already proved, and will continue to prove, that any conspiracy to create 'two Koreas' is bound to meet with failure."

The editorial goes on to say: "The United States must adapt to the trend of history, fulfill as soon as possible the resolution of 'turning the ceasefire into lasting peace in Korea and creating favorable conditions for Korea's independence and peaceful reunification' that the UNGA adopted 5 years ago, dissolve the 'UN Command' and withdraw all its armed forces and installations from South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must completely change its way, thoroughly discard its conspiracy of creating 'two Koreas' and cease all its splitting activities."

The editorial points out: "The Chinese people and the Chinese PLA resolutely support the Korean people's correct stance and just struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. We firmly believe that the 3,000-li beautiful land of Korea will be reunified and the 50 million blood compatriots eventually reunited. A unified, rich and strong Korea, we are convinced, will surely stand in the east of the world."

In conclusion, the editorial says: "The great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea were cemented with blood in their common struggle against imperialist aggression." "Today, under the new historical conditions, new developments have been made in the relations of friendship and cooperation in all areas between China and Korea. The Chinese people highly treasure the China-Korea friendship and will continue to do their utmost for the consolidation and development of this friendship. No matter how the situation changes in the world, the Chinese people will as always fight in unity and march forward with the Korean people."

DPRK Leaders Honor CPV

OW251716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea honoured the memory of the Chinese People's Volunteers fallen in the Korean war by laying a wreath at the Korean-China friendship tower here today.

The wreath was laid by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, and O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the republic.

The laying of the wreath was part of the activities commemorating the 30th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war. On the ribbons of the wreath are the words: "The deeds of heroism of the fallen Chinese People's Volunteers will shine for ever!"

With the two Korean leaders on the occasion were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party and vice-premier; Hyon Chun-ku, vice-director under the party Central Committee; Kim Kwang-chin, deputy chief of the General Staff; Yun Chi-ho, vice-director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army; and others.

Various ministries, local party and government offices, mass organizations and Pyongyang citizens also laid wreaths or presented bouquets at the tower. Wreaths were laid by the Chinese Embassy to Korea and the CPV delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

The visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation led by Wang Ping and Bai Jiefu separately laid wreaths on the same day at the "Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army" and the "Korea-China Friendship Tower." Wang Ping, accompanied by Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and Chong Chun-ki, wrote in the visitor's book of the tower: "May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in the blood of the Chinese and the Korean peoples be everlasting."

On the same day, Pyongyang party and administrative committees, mass organizations also laid wreaths at the cemetery of the fallen Chinese People's Volunteers in Hyongjesan area in the city.

Meanwhile, local party and administrative leaders in Kaesong City, the senior member of Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, Major General Han Chu-kyong, laid wreaths at the cemeteries of the fallen CPV's and the fallen Korean people's armymen in the city.

DPRK Press Comment

OW251856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Newspapers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today published editorials to mark the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war.

The NODONG SINMUN said in an editorial that "October 25, 1950 was a day of far-reaching significance in the history of Sino-Korean friendship."

To help the Korean people in their war of liberation of the motherland against U.S. imperialist armed attack, the Chinese People's Volunteers marched to the Korean front on that day. It was an embodiment of the militant friendship and revolutionary sentiments of the Chinese people for the Korean people. It is a vivid example of proletarian internationalism. It further consolidated the militant friendship and brotherly unity between the two peoples, the editorial continued.

The Korean people, it said, set great store to the Sino-Korean friendship and believe that this friendship will develop further.

It is a tremendous encouragement to the Korean people that the Chinese party, government and people oppose the scheme to create "two Koreas" by the imperialists and their followers, demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and actively support the new proposal for the reunification of the country and the ten-point political program.

On the same day, other Korean papers also carried editorials for the same purpose.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELEGATION CALLS ON JAPANESE OFFICIALS

OW231622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs led by Hao Deqing today called on Hejime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors. The hosts and guests expressed their common desire to develop the friendly relations between their countries.

Hao Deqing told Tokunaga that the purpose of his visit was to meet old friends and strike new acquaintances. Ever better Japan-China relations benefits peace in Asia and the world at large, he added. Hao and his party also called on Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party; Susumu Nikaido, chairman of the executive board of the party; and Shintaro Abe, chairman of the party's Political Affairs Investigation Committee.

At an informal discussion, with over 100 Japanese political experts and research fellows including Kazuo Yatsugi, head of the National Policy Research Association this afternoon, Hao Deqing spoke forcefully and straightforwardly to present China's views of the world situation and its stance on Taiwan's reunion with the mainland.

The delegation arrived here on October 20 at an invitation of the National Policy Research Association.

Meeting With Suzuki

OW241f34 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki received and entertained at lunch the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs headed by Hao Deqing at his official mansion here today.

The prime minister said that the development of Japan-China relations has laid the foundation for their future growth. Recalling the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China last year and Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan this year, he said that the two countries would hold ministerial talks. All this helps to deepen understanding of and friendship with each other. He said he wished to see such contacts multiply in the future.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka met and had friendly conversation with Hao Deqing and his delegation in his office this afternoon.

The delegation is scheduled to visit Kansai tomorrow and then leave Japan via Nagasaki for home on October 30.

FOREIGN MINISTER ITO MEETS ENERGY DELEGATION

OW241843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito today assured the head of the visiting Chinese energy delegation that Japan will carry forward its friendly cooperation with China in line with the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's behest.

Gao Yang Wen, vice-minister in charge of the Chinese State Energy Commission and minister of coal industry who leads the energy delegation, stressed that the energy cooperation between China and Japan will benefit both countries, as both can profit from the combination of their strength. Ito expressed agreement with these remarks.

Rokusuke Tanaka, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, hosted a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation this evening. The delegation arrived here on October 21 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Economic Association.

WAN LI, LIN HUJIA MEET TOKYO GOVERNOR, DELEGATION

OW261315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met this afternoon with a friendship delegation from Tokyo, Japan. The delegation is led by Mr Shunichi Suzuki, governor of Tokyo.

Wan Li discussed with the Japanese guests matters relating to city construction and city administration. Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing, attended the meeting.

The Japanese delegation arrived here on October 23 on a visit at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Further Details

OW270047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct KYODO--Gov Shunichi Suzuki of Tokyo and Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li had a 30-minute meeting in Beijing Sunday afternoon to discuss urban problems.

Wan said Beijing and Tokyo, both with a large population, have common urban problems and asked Suzuki about Tokyo's traffic, fire fighting and city planning. The governor said his metropolitan office has been carrying on an urban redevelopment plan putting priority on measures against earthquakes and fires.

The Chinese leader said that it is a big headache for the city of Beijing, which has many cultural assets, to decide which of urban development or cultural protection should be given priority. Traffic congestion has become a big problem for major Chinese cities, Wan said.

Also present at the meeting were Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia and Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Gov Suzuki and his party arrived here last Thursday on a goodwill visit at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. They were to leave here for Shanghai Monday.

YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE ENERGY DELEGATION

OW241839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--A Japanese energy delegation met here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People with Yu Qiuli, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Energy Commission. The delegation is headed by Dr Jur Yutaka Iseda, the research director of the Institute of Energy Economics. They exchanged experience in the exploitation and utilization of energy in China and Japan.

Yu Qiuli said, "Though China is rich in energy resources, we should equally stress the exploitation and economic use of energy. Particularly at present priority should be given to saving energy. The Chinese vice-premier stressed that while stepping up the search for coal and water resources and oil survey, China would pay attention to developing more energy resources as the use of methane gas in the countryside."

Japan had achieved remarkable successes in the research of energy, the vice-premier said. He proposed that the two countries should enhance their cooperation in the development of energy resources.

Present at the meeting were Wang Xinsan, vice-minister in charge of the State Energy Commission, and Xiao Han, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS THAI PREMIER PRIOR TO CHINA VISIT

OW250119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon pointed out today that the prospects are bright for relations between Thailand and China and that ASEAN is determined to get united in defending peace.

Prem said this in a written interview with XINHUA and the PEOPLE'S DAILY here on the eve of his forthcoming visit to China.

Referring to the future of Thailand-China relations, Prem said: "Since my assumption of office as prime minister, the already well-developed Thailand-China friendship has been further strengthened. Both sides have expanded the ties and cooperation between them in such fields as trade, science and technology, marine transportation, air transportation and sports. There have been uninterrupted exchanges of visits at different levels."

He added, "At the invitation of the Chinese Government, I am going to visit China as a prime minister for the first time. The visit is designed to discuss issues beneficial to both sides and in regard to strengthening relations between the two countries. It is also aimed at seeking peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Far East region. The visit is the continuation of the discussions I had with the then premier, His Excellency Hua Guofeng, in Tokyo last July."

"I am convinced that the prospects of relations between Thailand and China are bright because they are based on the principle of safeguarding their just common interests and uphold and realize the principle of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," he said.

In reply to questions concerning the situation in Kampuchea and along the Thai-Kampuchean border, Prem said: "At present, fighting between foreign troops and the Kampuchean is still going on in Kampuchea. No less than eight divisions of Vietnamese troops have been deployed near the Thai-Kampuchean border." Although Thailand's security is threatened, "yet the country is not involved in the armed conflict in Kampuchea and Thai troops have never intruded into Kampuchea," he said.

"The root cause of the threat," he noted, "is the armed occupation of Kampuchea. This problem must be solved. And the best way to solve it is a political settlement on the basis of the UN Charter."

"Thailand," he added, "earnestly hopes that there would be no recurrence of such incidents as violating Thailand's sovereignty and impairing its territorial integrity which would jeopardize peace and security of the region. However, should such incidents happen again, the Thai Government and troops would exercise their right of self-defence."

When asked to comment on the adoption of the UN resolution by an overwhelming majority vote to retain the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea, Prem says: "The result of the voting on the representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the UN indicates that the international community declines to recognize armed intervention in the internal affairs of an independent state and the armed occupation of the country. It holds that there is only one solution to such a problem, that is to solve it through political means in accordance with the principles contained in the UN Charter. Thailand holds that there are no other ways but this one, and that efforts by the international community must be continued till final success."

Speaking of ASEAN's role and policies, the Thai prime minister said: "ASEAN is not a military bloc.

But to ensure peace and stability in Asia and particularly in Southeast Asia, it is imperative to embark upon work in the international political field, so as to solve the Kampuchean problem which endangers peace and stability in this region. Provided the issue was settled in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter, ASEAN would enter into cooperation with other countries of the region in the establishment of a peaceful, free and neutral region so as to ensure independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of every country and maintain lasting peace and stability in the region." "The member states of ASEAN have come to realize the significance of defending and supporting to each other for their survival," he added.

Zhao Ziyang Welcomes Prem

OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, was welcomed to China this afternoon at a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People, in the center of Beijing.

The Thai prime minister and his party arrived here earlier this afternoon for a 5-day official, friendship visit to China.

Today, the national flags of China and Thailand were flown over the plaza and fresh flowers were placed around the flag poles. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the welcoming ceremony. After Zhao Ziyang and Prem Tinsulanon mounted the podium together, the military band played the national anthems of Thailand and China.

Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Prem reviewed a guard of honor made up of three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some 200 schoolchildren waved bouquets and cheered Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

After the welcoming ceremony, Zhao Ziyang and Prem Tinsulanon held their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, leading members of departments concerned, Zhang Weilie, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs, who is accompanying the prime minister on his visit, and M.R. Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China.

Zhao Ziyang Remarks

OW271300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that "the key to relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia, and a solution to the Kampuchea question, lies in the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

Addressing the banquet he gave in honour of General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Zhao Ziyang said: "Tension in Southeast Asia has been caused entirely by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea."

He said: "The 35th United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimate status of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea by an overwhelming majority and adopted a resolution on the Kampuchea situation proposed by the ASEAN and other countries.

"Vietnam must pull all its aggressor troops out of Kampuchea. The sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea should be effectively guaranteed, and the Kampuchean people should be able to determine their own future through free elections without outside interference."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese Government supports the principled stand of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchea question and will continue to join the ASEAN countries, and all other countries that uphold justice, in working collectively for a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea question and for the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Zhao Ziyang praised Thailand, together with the other ASEAN countries, for her contributions in opposing the hegemonists' aggression and expansion and in preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Sternly condemning Vietnam for its incessant armed provocations against Thailand and for invading Thailand's territory, he said: "if the Vietnamese authorities again disrupt the norms governing international relations and invade Thailand by force, the government and people of China will firmly stand on the side of Thailand and support its just stand of opposing aggression."

Remarks by Prem

OW271347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 27 Oct 80

[**"Thai Prime Minister Said, Vietnamese Invasion of Kampuchea Presents Immediate Threats to Peace and Stability of Southeast Asian Region and World"--XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, said here today that Thailand and ASEAN stand firmly by the principles of interstate relations consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, while Vietnam is the party violating the foregoing principles by sending troops to occupy a neighbouring country and trying to impose a regime which has no base of approval of the Kampuchean people, the rightful owners of the country. He was speaking at the banquet in his honour given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

He said: "Such action of Vietnam has further upset the international balance of power and interests among the states in this part of the world. Intransigence in the pursuit of a military solution will not lead to a permanent solution."

"Therefore," the Thai prime minister went on, "there is no other alternative but to try to bring about a political solution by acknowledging realities and the legitimate interests of all concerned, particularly those of the Kampuchean people who are the owners of Kampuchea."

He pointed out that the United Nations has adopted a new resolution for a comprehensive political solution of this question. It is therefore the obligation of all to implement the resolution. "I wish to reaffirm here, as I shall elsewhere, that Thailand and ASEAN sincerely want to see Southeast Asia become a region of peace and harmony, so that all nations in the region may devote to developing better lives in full," he added.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said, "We desire that every state will preserve its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and harmony, and will promote friendly ties and cooperation with neighbouring countries for mutual benefit, without coercion, interference or intervention in each other's internal affairs. It is heartening that finally our effort in this respect has gained widespread recognition and support from the world community."

He pointed out that "movement towards this goal has been obstructed and stalled by the Kampuchean armed conflict, which besides hindering progress, presents immediate threats to the peace and stability of the region and the world as evidenced by the concern the world expressed through the United Nations a few days ago. As for Thailand, we are naturally more concerned about the situation in Kampuchea because our security, economy and society are most adversely affected."

This afternoon, he said, he had an opportunity to exchange views with Premier Zhao Ziyang, to be informed about China's candid opinions on international issues. "I was pleased that we held similar views in several matters. This exchange has increased our mutual appreciation," he stated.

Zhao, Prem Hold Talks

OW271328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon held talks on the current situation in Southeast Asia, especially on the Kampuchea question, here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

Participating in the talks on the Thai side were high-ranking government officials: Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Prathuang Kiratibut, minister of interior; Admiral Amon Sirikaya, minister of communications; and Dr Somsak Chuto, minister attached to the prime minister's office; as well as M.R. Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China.

Participating in the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Han Nianlong, vice-foreign minister; and Zhang Weilie, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW262128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 26 Oct 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 27 October editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Thai Guest"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of the Kingdom of Thailand will arrive in Beijing today on an official visit to our country at the invitation of our government. The Chinese Government and people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished Thai guest from a friendly, neighboring country.

The wise and industrious Thai people, who have a long history, have created a brilliant national culture. The Thai people have always loved freedom and peace and treasured their national independence. They have waged a long indomitable struggle against aggression and control by the colonialists, imperialists and hegemonists, for safeguarding their national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the construction of their own country, thus winning the admiration of the people of various countries in the world.

Thailand devotes itself to safeguarding Southeast Asia's peace and neutrality. However, the Vietnamese, protected and instigated by the Soviet Union, have invaded Kampuchea and encroached upon Thailand's territory, directly menacing the peace and security of Thailand and all of Southeast Asia. In the face of this situation, Thailand has vigorously worked for the promotion of unity and cooperation with other ASEAN members and has strengthened its self-defense. It firmly opposes the Vietnamese authorities' aggression and expansion, demands that all foreign troops be immediately withdrawn from Kampuchea and actively defends the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. Thailand's stand in upholding justice has won the appreciation and support of most countries in the world.

The friendly relations between the Chinese and Thai people go back to ancient times. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1975, the traditional friendship between the two peoples has developed to their satisfaction under new historical conditions.

Since he became prime minister, His Excellency Mr Prem Tinsulanon has always concerned himself with Sino-Thai friendship and has actively worked for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. It is now all the more necessary for the leaders of China and Thailand to strengthen mutual contacts, exchange views and support each other in the current turbulent international situation. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's visit to China will surely make new contributions to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON UN VOTE

OW250821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--"The vote of 97 to 23 by the UN General Assembly on Oct 22 was another strong indication that the vast majority of the countries of the world found unacceptable the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the armed forces of Vietnam," said the Foreign Ministry of Thailand in a statement yesterday.

The call for an international conference to discuss the problems relating to Kampuchea by the majority of the countries of the world in that resolution is a reasonable proposal, from which a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean question could emerge, the statement continued. It added that Thailand and other ASEAN partners will continue to exert every effort to achieve this aim, and, in so doing, will work closely with the other 92 like-minded countries who endorsed the resolution. "We firmly believe that the solution to the Kampuchean problem is essential for the restoration of peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia. It is, therefore, hoped that all parties concerned will heed the voice of the vast majority of the world and, together, will seek ways and means to settle the problem in Kampuchea in a politically comprehensive manner as specified by the resolution just adopted by the UN General Assembly," the statement noted.

THAI SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS SRV ENCROACHMENTS

OW251337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The information office of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Thailand in a statement yesterday denounced the recent incessant encroachments on Thai territory and sovereignty by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea.

Since late September, the statement said, the Vietnamese troops have repeatedly opened rifle and gun fire at the eastern border areas of Thailand. On September 25, the Vietnamese troops in the Malai Mountain areas bombarded Thai territory with mortar fire. Some shells fell south of Ban Phan Guek village, Aranyaprathet District of Prachinburi Province. On October 8, they lobbed four 82mm mortar shells at an area near Ban Non Sao-E village. On October 9, the Vietnamese troops bombarded Thai border areas with 105mm cannons. Ten shells exploded in Ban Phakkadong village. They also repeatedly shelled the Ban Buengchananglang village in Pong Namron District of Chandaburi Province on October 19 and 24.

The statement said that the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in Kampuchea has made false charges against Thailand, alleging that the latter had opened fire at the Kampuchean border area. By so doing the puppets attempted to create a false impression that Thailand was fighting a war with Kampuchea.

After refuting such slanders, the statement pointed out that those groundless and absurd accusations against Thailand are part of the deceptive propaganda campaign launched by the occupationists of Kampuchea. The campaign is designed to make Thailand a warring party so as to jam the voice of the international community calling for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

HUANG HUA MEETS IENG SARY, PARTY IN BEIJING

OW261305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua had a cordial meeting with Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party here this afternoon. Huang Hua later gave a dinner for the guests.

Among those present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Also present were Thiounn Thioum, Democratic Kampuchean minister of economy and finance, Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, Keat Chhon, minister of the prime minister's office, and Pich Cheang, ambassador to China.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary arrived here last night on his way home from the 35th United Nations General Assembly.

SRV STEPS UP MILITARY ACTIVITY NEAR CHINA BORDER

OW251516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Minister of Defense Van Tien Dung "attended and directed" the conference of the party cadres from the northeast army recently, according to a report from the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN today.

He urged various armed forces deployed in this region to be ready at any moment to give a first-rate performance in ground, sea and air combat.

Since July this year, the first and second military area commands under the direction of Van Tien Dung have held separate military conferences. NHAN DAN said that the minister stressed the tasks of the military forces in this "important position", and also the requirements and measures for carrying out these tasks.

Recently, Vietnamese troops have increased their provocations and launched offensive military manoeuvres on the Chinese border. The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported on September 25, that a Vietnamese regiment had staged offensive exercises in a place not far from the Chinese border. It said, "fighting was based on presumption and tanks and armoured cars were sent out to coordinate the attack."

VODK REPORTS SRV PURGES IN PHNOM PENH

OW260844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese occupationist authorities in Phnom Penh have carried out purges in the puppet administration there.

According to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today, they arrested on October 2 a group of Kampuchean serving in the puppet government including three persons from the "Education Ministry", two from the "Agriculture Ministry" and two teachers. These Kampuchean were charged with anti-Vietnamese activities and were shot dead shortly after their arrests. The radio says that Vietnamese purges are continuing in various "ministries" of the Phnom Penh puppet government.

Apart from Heng Samrin and a handful of his followers who serve the Hanoi authorities, the overwhelming majority of the Kampuchean people of all nationalities and all circles are discontented with the Vietnamese rule and are waging struggles of all forms to oppose the Vietnamese occupation, the broadcast notes.

GISCARD REPORTS TO CABINET ON TRIP TO CHINA

OW241540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing who has just concluded a visit to China declared at a cabinet meeting today that there exists "a strong similarity of views" on international problems between France and China.

According to Jean-Marie Poirier, spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic, President Giscard d'Estaing told the meeting that "in giving priority to its own development, China has embarked on a road that will turn it into a great modern power."

"China's development will exert a considerable influence on the future of the world. France holds that an active China fully sharing international responsibilities constitutes a factor of peace and equilibrium in the world," the president stressed.

He said that the important thing to emphasize is that there exists a strong similarity of views between France and China on various fundamental principles which should serve as guides for the settlement of existing problems, notably the settlement of crisis situations. He said Chinese leaders showed great interest in the development of Sino-French relations in the political, economic and cultural fields. Giscard d'Estaing also expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to him by the Chinese leaders during the visit.

VICE PREMIER GU MU RECEIVES FRG ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW241630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--An economic delegation from Hessen State, the Federal Republic of Germany, met here today with Vice-Premier Gu Mu.

The delegation is led by Mr Heinz-Herbert Karry, deputy minister-president and minister of economics and technology of Hessen State. They discussed the expansion of trade and economic and scientific and technological cooperation between China and Hessen State. Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Mr Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The delegation arrived here on October 21 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Following their visit here they will go to Jiangxi and Liaoning Provinces to discuss cooperation in enterprises with local authorities.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS ITALIAN SCIENTISTS

OW251526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met here this afternoon with a delegation of scientists from the Italian ENI group. The delegation is led by Professor E.M. Cernia, president of the group's Assoren Research Association.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on October 20 on a visit to China and for academic exchanges with a view to furthering technical cooperation and trade contacts between China and Italy. Present at the meeting were Chinese vice-minister of the chemical industry, Feng Bohua and the Italian ambassador, Mr Giulio Tavagnini.

NETHERLANDS PREMIER DEPARTS AMSTERDAM FOR PRC VISIT

OW270144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Andreas van Agt of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and his wife left Amsterdam by air at noon today for an official friendly visit to China, according to a report from The Hague. The prime minister will have a stopover in Karachi. Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw and his wife will join the prime minister on the tour. Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gao Jie saw the prime minister and his wife off at the airport.

VICE CHAIRMAN NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME MEETS NORWEGIANS

OW231306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--A cultural delegation from Norway meets this afternoon with Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The delegation is led by Mr Halvdan Skard, state secretary of the Ministry of Education and Religion.

Following the meeting, Mr Halvdan Skard and Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu signed the programme on cultural, educational and scientific co-operation between the Governments of Norway and China for the period of 1981-1983.

BEIJING MAYOR CONCLUDES VISIT TO PARIS

OW231242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--The friendship delegation of Beijing Municipality led by Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing, left here for home this morning after a week-long visit to Paris. Lin Hujia had exchanged views with Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, on urban administration and planning, and environmental protection.

The delegation had toured the Parisian urban atelier, the centre of information, the traffic commanding centre of the police headquarters, the new and old quarters of Paris, the sewage treatment plant and cultural installations and visited the picturesque Versailles and Fontainebleau.

Giving the impressions of his visit prior to his departure, Lin said that there were bright prospects of establishing relations between the capitals of the two countries, especially in the fields of trade, science and technology, and culture and education.

Lin invited the mayor of Paris to pay another visit to China.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION IN SPAIN--Madrid, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--200 people attended the opening ceremony of a Chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition here this morning. The exhibition is sponsored by the Bank of Bilbao with the cooperation of the Chinese Embassy. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mayor Enrique Tierno Galvan and attended by Chinese Ambassador Zhang Shijie. "This is the first of such Chinese exhibitions held in Spain. Jose Sanchez Asiain, president of the administration council of the Bank of Bilbao, pointed out in a speech that the bank has done this to promote a better understanding between the Spanish and Chinese people, especially the development of economic relations between the two countries." [Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 22 Oct 80 OW]

JI PENGFEI TALKS WITH ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW251609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, had a cordial talk here this evening with the visiting friendship delegation of activists of the Romanian Communist Party. The group is led by Alexandru Bugnariu.

Present were Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, and Florea Dumitrescu, the Romanian ambassador. After the meeting, the vice-premier hosted a banquet in honour of the Romanian comrades.

Arriving here on October 8, the delegation has visited Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing. They will soon leave here for home.

YANG JINGREN MEETS ROMANIAN FRONT DELEGATION

OW261634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met this afternoon with a delegation from the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The delegation is led by Tamara Maria Dobrin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and executive chairman of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Last December, a delegation from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Yang Jingren visited Romania where it was accorded a warm reception by Comrade Dobrin and other Romanian comrades. Old Chinese and Romanian comrades rejoiced at today's meeting in Beijing once again.

In a cordial conversation, hosts and guests chatted and reminisced cheerfully, and unanimously held that exchange of visits between the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front delegation and the CPPCC National Committee delegation have made important contributions to the development of friendship between China and Romania and between the two organizations. The meeting was followed by a dinner in honour of the Romanian guests given by Yang Jingren. Present on both occasions were Cai Xiao, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the CPPCC, who visited Romania last year, and Mr Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

On October 24, Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, held a talk with the delegation, exchanging experiences on their organization's work.

The delegation had an informal discussion yesterday with Zhao Pengfei, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, and chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, and Gao Ge, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Beijing Municipal Committee.

In the past two days, the visiting delegation toured the Sino-Romanian Friendship People's Commune, and the Beijing No 3 knitwear mill, where they received a warm welcome by peasants and workers.

HUANG HUA DELIVERS TOAST AT MALI RECEPTION IN BEIJING

OW251522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--A reception marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mali and China was given here today by the Malian ambassador, Mr Sekou Almamy Koreissi.

In their toasts, Mr Koreissi and Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua acclaimed the constant development of fruitful friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, trade and cultural fields. The Malian ambassador said that the Malian and Chinese peoples had both been subjected to foreign rule and exploitation in the past. As in the past their common destiny required that they should form a unified front against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for a peaceful and just world. He said, "The battle our two peoples are fighting is a new Long March in which we will continue to sympathize with and support each other."

Vice-Premier Huang Hua pointed out that over the past twenty years, despite changes in the situation, the friendly relations established between China and Mali on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence had grown satisfactorily. The Chinese Government and people treasured their friendship with Mali, he declared. It was their firm belief, the vice premier said, that further consolidation and development of the existing friendly relations would not only be in keeping with the aspirations of the two peoples, but would conform with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Third World countries as well as the world over. Vice-Premier Huang wished the Malian people fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding African unity, opposing external interference, defending national independence and state sovereignty, and in the cause of building up the country under the leadership of President Moussa Traore.

PENG CHONG MEETS CONGOLESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW260738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, today met with a youth delegation from the Congo led by Michel Ngakala, secretary for protection of youth of the Central Committee of the Union of Socialist Youth of the Congo.

During the meeting, Peng Chong expressed the hope that closer relations would be established between youth organizations of China and the Congo. The Congolese ambassador to China, Albert Matoko, was present.

The Congolese youth delegation arrived in Beijing on October 16 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. They have toured Shanghai and Nanjing and are scheduled to leave here for home shortly.

PLA'S ZHANG TINGFA, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ALGIERS

OW250720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--An air force delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force, arrived here today for a friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense of Algeria. The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Mousouni Blekacem, director of the air force of the Ministry of National Defense, and other high-ranking officers. The current visit is part of the exchange of friendly visits between the armies of the two countries.

WATER SUPPLY SHIP TAKES PART IN ROCKET LAUNCHING

OW251821 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Newsletter by (Liu Xun): "Timely Rain Over the Sea--On Merits of (Jie)--No 638 Ship of a Certain Unit Under the East China Sea Fleet"]

[Excerpts] Accumulated rain water on many small islands is simply not sufficient to satisfy local water needs. Large quantities of fresh water must be delivered from the mainland. (Jie)-No 638 ship carries fresh water. Aside from delivering fresh water to several dozen small islands, this ship also shoulders the task of providing fresh water to the navy ships which engage in long periods of training or patrol duty in the East China Sea without pulling into port. This is why ship No 638 is named "Timely Rain Over the Sea" by the masses of fighters stationed on those small islands and seamen.

The facilities on those small islands are rather poor, and many islands do not even have the wharves for ship No 638 to drop anchor. Thus the job of water supply is very difficult. Comrades of ship No 638 must wage a painstaking struggle against strong winds and high waves in preparing for water delivery. Although the job is very arduous, no one of ship No 638 has ever complained.

Ship No 638 was given the task of supplying fresh water to the vessels operating at sea during our country's first experimental launching of carrier rockets. On one occasion when the winds reached force eight over the sea, ship No 638 was ordered to proceed to a certain (?island). Braving strong winds and high waves, the ship reached the destination on schedule after sailing more than 40 hours. Because of strong winds and towering waves over the sea, some comrades who were seldom bothered by bad weather began to suffer from seasickness. But everyone refused to leave his post. Although Captain (Li Yongqiao) and First Mate (Wang Zhaoyu) were not well at the time, they still took turns standing watch on the bridge. Despite his own suffering from seasickness, political instructor (Wang Dequan) persisted in visiting the various posts and cabins, bringing drinking water and tea to the fighters, and encouraging everybody to overcome the difficulties. Having noticed that the operational team was short-handed and its working hours were long, Signalman (Han Yukun) took the initiative in helping the operational team for more than 7 hours. Thanks to the joint efforts of all crew members, ship No 638 successfully fulfilled the task of supplying fresh water to the formation of ships operating at sea. The ship had sailed 2,000 nautical miles continuously and delivered some '6,000 dun of fresh water. The entire crew was publicly commended by the higher authorities.

HUANG HUA MEETS SCHOLARS ATTENDING DEMOGRAPHIC MEETING

OW252230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--An international roundtable conference of demographers concluded today in Beijing after 5 days in session. At the conference, Chinese and foreign scholars exchanged views on the current population conditions in various parts of the world and development trends. Through the exchange, Chinese demographers deepened their understanding of the world population situation and foreign scholars obtained a clearer idea about the study of demography in China. Participants held that this Beijing conference was of great significance for strengthening the contacts between Chinese and foreign demographers.

During the conference, Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council, met with representatives of foreign scholars, Cai-ang Ta-ba, Hai-fu-er Ji-li and his wife.

The Ministry of Education gave a reception on the evening of 24 October in honor of the scholars attending the conference. Pu Tongxiu, vice minister of education, and Cai-aing Ta-ba, director of the UN population department, spoke at the reception. Pu Tongxiu pointed out: The cooperation between China and the concerned UN population organization has been fruitful over the past year. He hoped that these friendly and cooperative relations would be further strengthened and expanded in the future.

MINISTER CHENG ZIHUA AT CONFERENCE ON RETIRED SOLDIERS

OW252210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--At a national conference on arrangements for placing retired army cadres and servicemen which opened today, Minister of Civil Affairs Cheng Zihua said: Doing a good job in arranging for placing retired army cadres and fighters is a major matter which has a bearing on strengthening national defense, promoting unity and stability and stepping up the four modernizations. We must attach great importance to this work and carry it out in earnest.

The items on the agenda are to make arrangements for receiving retired army cadres and helping them settle down and to discuss the ways of solving problems in arranging for placing demobilized and retired soldiers.

In his speech, Cheng Zihua called on people's governments at all levels to regard receiving retired army cadres and servicemen and helping them settle down as an important task. They should strengthen their leadership, assign special personnel to take charge of this work and include it on their agenda. They should proceed from their local conditions and solve problems in this work in various ways and through various channels. All concerned departments and people in all trades and professions should be concerned about this work and support it. They should regard the carrying out of this task as an important aspect in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families, and they should do it practically and effectively.

Entrusted by the State Council, the Ministry of Civil Affairs convened this conference. Attending the conference are responsible comrades of all provincial, municipal and regional people's governments and provincial military districts and comrades of departments concerned.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR YANG SHU HELD AT BABAOSHAN

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text]. Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Yang Shu, a fine CCP member and veteran fighter of the "December 9th" movement, died in Beijing on 27 September at the age of 67.

Yang Shu was born in Huai'an County, Jiangsu Province. During the "December 9th" movement of 1935, he, one of the first members of "The Chinese Vanguard for National Liberation," was in charge of the editing of BEIJING XUESHENG [BEIJING STUDENTS] and other progressive journals. After Yang Shu was admitted to the CCP in 1936, he served in propaganda and education for the party for a long time. Following nationwide liberation, he actively participated in preparing for the setting up of the Chinese New Democratic Youth League and them in leading it. He devoted his energies to the ideological education of young people. The journal ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN which resumed publication under his auspices, and the paper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, which was first published by him, were well liked by large numbers of young people in the 1959's. The books such as "Informal Talks on Youth" and "Notes on the December 9th Movement" written by him are good materials for educating young people.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was ruthlessly persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for a long time and was thus impaired both physically and mentally. As a result, he became so ill as to be confined to bed. After the downfall of the "gang of four," he still enthusiastically participated in various study activities and time and again asked for work. He served as adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1979.

According to his last wish, Yang Shu's body was donated to a medical institution for study. A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Shu was held this morning at the Babaoshan Cemetery for revolutionaries.

RENMIN RIBAO QUOTES GU MU ON MAYORS' ROLE IN TOWN PLANNING

HK260729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by reporter Lu Mu (7627 3668): "Gu Mu Explains Mayors' Role in Town Planning at National Urban Planning Conference"]

[Text] Vice Premier Gu Mu said on the morning of 15 October at the national urban planning work conference convened by the State Construction Commission that the major task of a mayor is to plan, construct and manage the city. He made the above speech on being asked what was the major task of the mayor by the deputies, since urban planning had been discussed for many years but not given much attention.

Attending the national urban planning work conference were more than 30 deputy mayors from large, medium and small cities. The conference summed up the basic experiences and lessons of urban construction. It stressed that the pernicious influence of ultra-leftist ideology must be eliminated. While the deputies attending the conference were discussing how to strengthen urban planning and do well in urban construction, many comrades declared that the importance of urban planning had not been comprehended by the responsible comrades of government in the localities and that importance has not been attached to it. Some comrades are not yet clear what is meant by urban planning. Some responsible comrades in urban areas only plan to increase industrial output but disregard urban construction and the living standard of the people. They have the concept of industry, but know nothing about how a city should be constructed; they do not know the significance of urban planning, construction and management. Some comrades even regard urban planning as a stumbling block. The deputies said: Since the establishment of the PRC 31 years ago, we have scored some achievements in urban construction, and the mayors have done a lot of work. This must be affirmed. However, whether the mayors have definite ideas of what their major task is remains a problem. At present a definite answer and a unified understanding is needed on this issue.

Vice Premier Gu Mu said: It is incredible that we have no modern urban areas while we are building a country with the four modernizations. It is also impossible to construct a modern city without scientific urban planning. The building of the four modernizations demands that the cities in our country enjoy a new development. Considering the current problems existing in urban construction, urban planning work can no longer wait. If we do not grasp it, it will certainly hinder the development of the four modernizations, even to the extent of adversely affecting posterity.

He said: Urban planning involves the overall situation and the long-term development of cities. It has a comprehensive function in guiding urban construction. Only if leaders at all levels, in particular the municipal governments' principal leading comrades, attach a high degree of importance to it and seriously attempt to grasp it will they be able to do it well. We suggest that the number one man of the municipal government grasp planning. As for the policy issues concerning the nature, scale and orientation of development of cities, the municipal CCP committee must take responsibility without shirking. To me, the major task of a mayor is to plan, construct and manage a city well.

Vice Premier Gu Mu said: The responsibility shouldered by a mayor is great. Even so, he must personally check on municipal planning work and assign the first deputy mayor to shoulder the responsibility. Mayors in most countries in the world are elected by the citizens. If the mayor cannot manage the city properly and solve its problems, the citizens will criticize and dismiss him and elect another to take his place. While we are strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, and gradually implementing direct election system, if urban planning, construction and management are not properly done, how can we expect the citizens to support, and respect us as city heads?

CENTRAL ORGANS' CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

0W242202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The State Planning and Agricultural Commissions, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Statistics Bureau recently issued a circular to all localities. It says that in planning and statistics, "the amount of livestock on hand over the past year" and "per-mu grain output on cultivated land" will no longer be used as indices for measuring agricultural production.

The circular points out: For a long time planning and statistics particularly stressed using "the amount of livestock on hand over the past year" and "per-mu grain output on cultivated land" as the major indices for measuring the level of agricultural development and grain output. There were many abuses in using these two indices for assessing the development of livestock breeding and grain production. Many localities often unduly emphasized the amount of livestock on hand over the past year and neglected improving turnover, going-out-of-stall (chu lan 0427 2936) and meat rate of livestock, thus lowering actual economic results in animal husbandry production. To make their grain output appear to "reach or surpass the target set in the national program for agricultural development," many localities, communes and production brigades adopted such tactics as "giving help to good farmland" or even reported more grain output than actually produced or "less farmland than acutally cultivated" in order to seek honor through fraud and deception. This seriously affected the accuracy of cultivated farmland figures.

The circular states: Improvements have been made in planning and statistics work over the past few years to assess agricultural production in a fairly comprehensive way. In agricultural planning, pork, beef and mutton output have been included in the national economic plan. In agricultural statistics, the indices of pigs, cattle and sheep going out of stall and their meat output have been added and we have done away with the practice of assessing whether grain and cotton output and pig raising have reached "the targets set in the national program for agricultural development."

The circular points out: In assessing and summing up general agricultural production, attention should be paid to actual results. Assessing grain output, we should focus our attention mainly on whether general grain output, the amount of marketable grain, per-capita output and consumption have increased, whether production costs have been lowered and whether the income of grain-producing peasants has risen. In assessing animal husbandry production, we should focus our attention on whether the quantity of livestock products has increased, whether production costs have fallen and whether herdsmen's income has gone up. In making concrete indices for livestock products, we should set requirements which vary for different kinds of livestock and their use. For instance, for meat cattle we should examine whether the general output of such cattle and its going-out-of-stall and meat rate have increased. As for fine-wool sheep, we should check to see if wool output has increased. Assessing big animals raised for draft and meat (milking) purposes, we should apply the same principle.

The circular says: "The amount of livestock on hand over the past year" and "per-mu grain output on cultivated land" will no longer be used as the indices for assessing agricultural production. However, the two indices should be retained as agricultural statistics. Statistics on "the amount of livestock on hand" should be compiled twice a year, once at the end of June and at the end of the year. As for "per-mu grain output on cultivated land," it should be reported by units at or above the provincial level and the Ministry of Agriculture. These figures will be used for analyzing and studying animal husbandry production and land utilization and will be used as reference indices for tapping production potential.

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL ENERGY HELD

OW261700 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The first national symposium on energy for rural areas and the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Society of Marsh Gas were jointly held in Beijing recently. Some 200 experts, professors, engineers and rural energy workers from various localities and responsible comrades of departments concerned of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the meeting. They enthusiastically discussed the present situation of China's rural energy and its future. They also discussed how to develop energy sources and conserve energy. Yu Qiuli, vice premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Energy Commission, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting held: As an important component of the nation's energy as a whole, the energy for rural areas is a matter of universal significance concerning the production and livelihood of the 800 million peasants, as well as the basis for agricultural modernization. We must regard rural energy development as a strategic task. We should pay attention to the current serious energy shortage in the rural areas. We must proceed from reality and take various actions to overcome the shortage as soon as possible.

The meeting recommended: The development of marsh gas is a good way to overcome the rural energy shortage problem. It is easy to generate marsh gas, and efforts to develop it produce quick results. However, we should consider the local situation, use various and flexible means and bring the superior features of the localities into play. There are also other good energy sources, such as wood, small hydroelectric power stations, small coal pits, solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy and tidal energy. The Chinese Society of Marsh Gas was inaugurated during the meeting.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER CALLS FOR IMPROVING WORKSTYLE

OW260346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--One of the fundamental tasks in building up the public security contingent is to further cultivate and carry forward the contingent's fine workstyle. This was emphasized at the work conference recently held by the Ministry of Public Security.

The issue concerning the workstyle of the public security contingent is a major one and has a direct bearing on the relationship between the contingent and the masses as well as on the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the safeguarding of the four modernizations. Past experience proved that with a fine workstyle, we can strike hard blows at the enemy, punish criminals and protect the people; and without it, we may let the enemy have his own way, harm good people and make a mess of our work.

The comrades participating in the conference seriously analyzed the current workstyle of the public security contingent and held that after the downfall of the "gang of four," profound changes have been brought about in the mental attitude of the contingent as a result of rectification. Upholding the four fundamental principles, the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen have conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies. While waging the most complicated struggles, they have persisted in investigation and study, adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts and insisted on doing things according to law. Under the attack of evil trends coming from various circles of society, many cadres and policemen have remained uncontaminated, adhered to principles, done things according to policies and carried forward the fine workstyle of the party. As a result, there emerged a large number of advanced units and workers that are diligent and conscientious, proficient in professional work, honest in performing their official duties, brave and resourceful and quietly working hard.

The fine situation among the public security contingent was confirmed at the conference by participants. However, they also pointed out: The pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been eliminated yet and political and ideological work is still weak. As a result, a small number of cadres and policemen still have problems in their ideology and workstyle. Some beat up or abuse the masses while others extort confessions by torture, practice favoritism and embezzlement, take bribes and bend the law, thus seriously violating law and discipline.

The conference emphasized that to further cultivate and carry forward the fine workstyle of the public security contingent, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen political and ideological work, conscientiously implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and the "eight main rules of discipline and ten points for attention for public security personnel." Starting now, we must spend 6 months or so in conducting extensive education to cultivate a fine workstyle. We must cultivate the fine workstyles of conducting investigation and study, seeking truth from facts, promoting democracy, doing things according to law, being honest in performing official duties, abiding the law and cherishing the people, taking a firm stand, clearly distinguishing between the enemy and ourselves, being brave and resourceful, and fighting in unity.

The conference stressed that positive education should be conducted for a small number of cadres and policemen who have violated the law and discipline. Their political and ideological consciousness should be raised through study so that they can consciously resist bourgeois ideology, the pernicious influence of feudalism and all evil trends. However, individual cadres and policemen who have seriously violated law and discipline must be strictly dealt with so that law and discipline are strictly observed and the principle of everyone being equal before the law is truly carried out.

The conference called on public security cadres at all levels to take the lead in improving workstyle, go down to the grassroots units, conduct investigation and study, try to understand ideological trends among cadres and policemen, conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking political and ideological work, make timely commendations of good deeds and persons, cultivate healthy trends and correct evil tendencies.

The conference was held from 15 to 25 October. Attending the conference were 145 persons including directors of public security bureaus or departments who are also in charge of political work from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; directors of political sections of these bureaus and departments; and responsible persons from various departments concerned.

During the sessions, Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi delivered a report entitled "Strengthen Political and Ideological Work, Cultivate and Carry Forward the Fine Workstyle of the Public Security Contingent." Vice Public Security Minister Lu Jianguang made a report on issues concerning rectifying and strengthening education through labor, reform through labor and the work of guarding prisoners.

BEIJING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON INNER-PARTY ELECTIONS

HK260732 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Get the Ideology Right and Do a Good Job of Inner-Party Elections"]

[Text] Since September, some district CCP committees and subordinate units of our municipality have convened party congresses and have elected new leaders of CCP committees and deputies to attend the fifth congress of Beijing Municipality.

The inner-party election this time is different from the past. The list of candidates is proposed by party members or deputies, and is settled according to the opinion of the majority. It has practiced this method of election by having the number of candidates exceed the number of posts. To be elected, the affirmative votes must exceed half of the total number of deputies or the total number of party members who have the right to vote. Is the reform of the inner-party election system good? Considering the units that have completed their election, the reaction of the party members towards the new election system is good. They have found the democratic rights of party members are respected and they can genuinely select the candidates according to their own opinions. Thus, they are enthusiastic to participate in elections, and they are serious about it. Through democratic election, inner-party democratic life is livened up. This is actually an examination for the cadres. It is beneficial for strengthening the building of the leadership groups of the party committees.

However, there are a few comrades who are not used to the new election methods, and they still have some worries. Many of them are leading cadres; if they do not ideologically eliminate their worries, it will have a negative influence on the inner-party elections.

The worries of these comrades can be summed up as "three fears."

1. Fear of troubles. They think that the new democratic election method has too many procedures, that there are diverse opinions and that it is too difficult and too troublesome to obtain a consensus. It is certainly true that the new election method is more "troublesome" compared to formalist elections whereby "the leaders list their candidates and the masses simply mark the ballot," and "once those above propose someone, those below will simply support." However, we cannot do without such "troubles;" without them, there will be more troubles: Democratic life inside the party will be stifled, the cadres of the party will be separated from the supervision of party members, and there will be no way of breaking away from the system of lifelong tenure of posts of leading cadres. The reason why careerists and conspirators Lin Biao and the "gang of four" could usurp important positions inside the party and cause great troubles was actually related to the lack of democratic life inside the party, including the fact that the party members had no election rights inside the party. Whether or not a task is worth doing is not decided by whether or not it is troublesome; we should consider whether or not it is important. To fully realize democracy inside the party and to perfect democratic life inside the party is very important for the CCP, which has experienced 10 years of upheaval, to enable it to cure its wounds, strengthen its vitality and raise its combat effectiveness.

2. Fear of confusion. The so-called fear of confusion is actually fear of change--that the result of an election will be different from the wish of some leading cadres. This phenomenon will certainly occur. If we want to be fully democratic, the result will not be the same. The leaders, being voters themselves, must have personal ideas on whom to vote for. [paragraph continues]

However, this is their personal idea and they should not impose it on others, otherwise, what is the use of a democratic election? The office-holder can only be decided by the ballots of the voters themselves. The main responsibility of leaders is to publicize the organizational line stipulated by the central authorities, explain to the masses that the leadership groups should be specialized, young, knowledgeable and professional and try to give the cadres a unified understanding of the new requirements. As for who meets the standard requirements, because different opinions result from different points of view, those below often understand the cadres better than those above. Thus, the choice of who meets the standards may be different from the expectation of some leaders. This is a natural phenomenon, and we cannot call it "confusion," for it is perfectly normal. Facts have proven that such "changes" are often changes for the better, we should not make a fuss about it.

3. Fear of losing face. In the past, the list of candidates was proposed by those above, and the number of candidates was equal to the number of posts. Sometimes, there was the so-called "guaranteed election," thus, once the superiors approved, a cadre would certainly be elected. This is out of the question now. Without the approval of the majority, it is very difficult to be enrolled in the list of candidates, and even if they are on the list, very probably they will "come to grief" in the election since the number of candidates exceeds the number of posts. It is true that some district and county CCP committee Standing Committee members and deputy secretaries of the previous session were not elected for the current term. Some leading cadres, confined by personal gain and loss, are worrying that losing an election is "a bitter experience," and that they will lose face. This idea is incorrect. We must get rid of the restrictions of personal gains and loss. Instead we must understand that the present election method plays an important role in motivating the reforms of the existing cadre system, and is helpful for making the cadres genuine "civil servants." It educates our cadres to be responsible not only to those above, but also to those below, and unifies being responsible to those above with being responsible to those below. Generally speaking, candidates in the list are relatively outstanding comrades whom everybody knows. However, since the number of candidates exceeds the number of posts, someone will fail in the election. Comrades who fail in the election are certainly not bad people, and there is nothing to feel ashamed about. At present, some comrades may not be used to this idea and will take it badly. We must carry out ideological work on them. In the future, they will get used to it and it will be all right.

Practicing democracy in party and state political life is the wish of the masses inside and outside the party, and is demanded for the accomplishment of the four modernizations. When a party congress is convened, bringing democracy into full play and doing well in democratic election work conforms to the wish of the party and the people. This is also a prerequisite to guarantee a successful congress.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF PARTY POLICIES

OW261938 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 26 October commentator's article: "Continue To Emancipate the Mind, Have a Correct Understanding of Present Policies"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The article points out: It is still an important task in our army's political and ideological work to continue to emancipate the mind and to enable all army comrades, especially cadres at all levels, to have a correct understanding of and take a correct attitude toward the party's present policies and to act in unison with the party Central Committee politically.

The article says: In accordance with the General Political Department's instructions, all army units are studying the party Central Committee's document on further strengthening and perfecting the system of job responsibility in agricultural production and are carrying out extensive education on the party's line, principles and policies. The experiences we have gained in carrying out education several times since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee show that it is necessary to continuously emancipate the mind and to get a clear idea of the developing situation in order to correctly understand and vigorously implement the party's line, principles and policies.

The article points out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have carried out a number of major reforms in the political, economic, cultural, military and other fields and have laid down and implemented a series of new principles and policies. The party's present policies were laid down by comprehensively and accurately applying the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought after drawing on our experiences and lessons over the past 30 years since the founding of the PRC and after considering the new situation and problems facing us since our country entered a new historical period. They are a product of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts.

It would not have been possible at all to set forth the present policies if the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee had not laid down the correct principles of emancipating the mind or "starting the machinery," seeking truth from facts, uniting and looking forward; if the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company had not been smashed; if the two "whatevers" [liang ge fan shi 0357 0020 0416 2508] had continued to be practiced; if we had still rigidly adhered to book worship, dogmas and the practices and formulations inherited from the past; and if the same old stuff had not been discarded. In that case, we would not have been able to understand the new situation, much less would we have been able to solve new problems. There cannot be any new policies without emancipating the mind and understanding the new situation. By the same token, one cannot accept new things and understand new policies without emancipating his mind. In that case, reform will be empty talk.

The article says: We have scored many achievements and also made many mistakes in carrying out socialist construction over the past 30 years. During the 10 years when they ran amuck, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made the most of our mistakes. For a long time, many correct things were criticized as wrong. At the same time, wrong things, especially the ultraleft stuff, were accepted as correct. Seeking truth from facts, we now want to rectify or correct these wrong things and to adopt new policies and methods according to actual conditions. However, some people feel that the new policies and methods are difficult to understand or even hold that they are "treasonous and heretical."

The article points out: By "b ossified thinking," we refer to those people who lose contact with reality and are tightly shackled by the ultraleftist stuff. It will be out of the question to ideologically destroy the old and establish the new if they do not free themselves from such shackles. The article stresses: To continue emancipating our minds, we must step up our study. Such study should cover two aspects: theory and practice. Since the basic theory of Marxism is a sharp weapon for us to understand things, we must study it. Theoretical study must be combined with a thorough study and investigation of actual conditions. Only by acquainting ourselves with actual conditions through study and investigation can we seek truth from facts. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

Whether the party's present policies are correct is only determined by whether they are conducive to developing the social productive forces and improving the material and cultural life of the people and accord with the basic interests of the broad masses of people. It is not too difficult for us to feel the strong might of the party's present policies and to understand their correctness if only we face reality, go out to look around and compare the present changes with the past situation, especially that in the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck.

The party's line, principles and policies are its life and a basic guarantee for us to arouse the enthusiasm of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to push socialist modernization forward. While engaging in study, we should continue to emancipate our minds and to raise our consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTRY ANNOUNCES AID FOR OLD BASE AREAS

OW270806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--China has appropriated 500 million yuan this year to expedite economic construction in the old revolutionary base areas and other underdeveloped places, it was learned from the Ministry of Civil Affairs today. The funds will be increased in future years along with the development of the national economy, the ministry said.

The bases used by the Communist Party-led revolutionary forces during the war years are scattered in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Most are remote or mountainous areas with inadequate transportation and rather poor economies.

The central authorities set up a committee this spring to take charge of financial help for the old base areas and other underdeveloped places. Corresponding organizations were set up at provincial, municipal and regional levels. The state has exempted the low-income communes and production brigades in these areas from industrial and commercial income taxes for five years starting from 1979.

According to incomplete statistics, 2,354 people's communes in 11 provinces including Jiangxi, Shaanxi and Gansu have gained an extra income of 30.7 million yuan since last year thanks to this measure.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL URGES SPEEDING UP ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

HK240644 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Actively Organize Various Forms of Economic Integration"]

[Text] It is not accidental that economic integration has emerged and developed. It is a new type of economic organization commensurate with the development level of our country's current productive forces as well as an inexorable trend in the development of our socialist commodity economy. As regulation by the market is playing a role, there is competition between enterprises. Enterprises in the various trades have to take the road of integration in the course of competition.

As early as in 1956, Comrade Zhou Enlai put forward a proposal in his report delivered at the Eighth Party Congress on implementing specialization and coordination in a planned way among industrial departments. In the mid-1960's, 13 national specialized companies were set up as an experiment, and similar local specialized companies were also set up in certain places. Despite the drawbacks of monopoly in market and internal overconcentration of power, these companies achieved very good economic results since they organized production in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination, complying with the objective economic law. Unfortunately, they came to a premature end during the 10-year catastrophe.

Since the latter half of last year, some integrated economic bodies appeared in various places, and were greatly different from the type of economic integration in the 1960's in their forms and content. Under the new situation, all economic workers throughout the country have smashed ideological trammels, and discarded old rules and conventions. They have begun to spontaneously organize socialist production in accordance with economic laws and the channel of economic circulation.

First, economic integration is conducive to developing light industry. Owing to a lack of raw materials, some light industrial enterprises have been unable to bring their production capacities into full play. Moreover, some local industries and industries run by communes and brigades have been developing rapidly. As a result, agricultural raw materials are now in great demand.

To solve this problem, efforts must be made to ensure that the task of allocating and transferring raw materials according to the state plan is fulfilled. At the same time, light industry departments and enterprises may sign agreements and contracts with raw material-producing areas, communes, brigades, farms or forestry centers for cooperation, joint operation, processing, compensation trade or exchange of products. Through various forms of cooperation, they should build stable raw material bases or channels for the supply of raw materials. This is conducive to solving the problem of raw materials supplies for light industry and to solving the problems of small enterprises squeezing big ones out and of blindly building factories in some localities. This means it is necessary to develop light industry through joint operation. Second, economic integration is conducive to tapping the potentials of various fields and achieving better economic results. Economic integration built on the basis of equality and mutual benefit can give full play to the potential manpower, financial and material resources of various localities and enterprises, create new productive forces and increase economic results. Some enterprises turn out good-quality products which sell so well that they cannot meet the demand. They want to expand their production capacities but lack funds, factory buildings and manpower. On the contrary, other enterprises do not have enough production tasks to fully use their factory buildings, equipment and manpower. When both sides cooperate and make up for each other's deficiencies, they can double and redouble their output without increasing, or just by increasing meagerly their investment, factory buildings and manpower.

Third, economic integration is conducive to reorganizing our industry in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments and to socialized mass production. Industrial development and the progress of science and technology call for specialization and coordination. However, under the current system of economic management, enterprises are owned either by "departments" or by "localities." Thus, enterprises are only appendages to higher-level departments. This is why when we organize specialized companies or general factories, we invariably encounter contradictions between departments or localities. Such contradictions have obstructed the development of coordination between specialized departments. Putting economic integration into practice, we should take the interests of the concerned departments, localities and enterprises into account, which will facilitate coordination between specialized departments. [paragraph continues]

Furthermore, economic integration does not mean that factories producing the same kinds of products or coordinating in producing spare parts for some equipment are to be led by companies with an altered relationship between ownership and administrative authority. It means that key enterprises are to sign economic contracts with other enterprises for joint operation or production coordination. The establishment of joint companies is aimed at making it possible for them to better serve their subordinate factories in order to increase the economic results of the companies as a whole. This requires that within a company, power should not be concentrated but decentralized, that basic-level units should be allowed to maintain their independence and flexibility, that business accounting should be done at each level and that the basic-level units should be able to bring their enthusiasm and initiative into full play. Currently, the reason why some national specialized companies still cannot be established is that most of them do not give adequate consideration to the interests of the localities and enterprises. In light of this, we see that to organize integration on the basis of upholding the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit is more conducive in reorganizing industry in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments than adopting administrative measures.

Because economic integration is something new which has emerged with the reform of the economic structure, it will inevitably give rise to some new situations and problems. These new situations and problems call for us to make conscientious efforts to solve them by constantly studying them and summing up our experience. At present, the following problems await our study and solution:

It is essential to give enterprise greater power in self-management. Recognition of enterprises' power of operation and self-management is a universal principle for commodity production. Without self-management rights, the enterprises will not be able to talk about initiative and enthusiasm in promoting business. This is the key to promoting economic integration at present. Currently, we are just setting up experiments in some enterprises by expanding their self-management rights and by taking the first step in allowing them to retain their profits and allowing them limited authority in other aspects. It will be difficult for enterprises to fully use their favorable conditions, compete or integrate with others if they are not given greater power of operation and self-management or, in other words, if no corresponding reforms are carried out in planning, supply of materials, manpower, management, foreign and other trade relations. We should adopt flexible policies and support all forms of economic integration advantages to developing production, linking supply and marketing and bringing about a prosperous economy. Our financial, pricing and taxation policies should play a positive, not a negative, role as economic levers in promoting economic integration. Before the whole economic structure is reformed in an all-round way, we should adapt our methods to the existing conditions and take the initiative to do what should be done provided the state financial revenue is insured.

It is necessary to study and reform the leadership system in joint enterprises. Such enterprises are economic organizations formed on the principle of mutual benefit. Therefore, their leadership system should embody the spirit of coordination and mutual responsibility. Joint enterprises may experiment in setting up boards of directors and in the system of responsibility of managers or factory directors under joint committee leadership. The parties to a joint enterprise have no right to unilaterally change a decision by the board of directors or the joint committee, nor should administrative departments intervene arbitrarily. The party organization of a joint enterprise should be under the leadership of the local party committee and should politically guarantee and supervise the management and operations of the enterprise. Such collective leadership is something new to us and should be vigorously tried out. We should constantly sum up our experiences in this regard in order to gradually perfect this system.

Departments responsible for economic work at all levels should strengthen their leadership, do a good job in serving and coordinating enterprises, making overall planning and supervising them; and uphold the principle of organizing joint enterprises under the guidance of the state plan. Without a clear understanding of the country's economic situation as a whole, some enterprises often proceed from their own needs or those of their localities, and they have many limitations with regard to expansion of their production capacity and investment. There are a number of cases in which enterprises blindly carry out production, expand or develop into new "big and all-inclusive enterprises" or "small but all-inclusive enterprises." Economic departments responsible for economic work at all levels should strengthen their leadership, do a good job in striking an overall balance, making market forecasts and issuing circulars on production and demand. They should also guide enterprises in combining their enthusiasm for integration subordinate to the general principle of readjusting the national economy.

Our state's economy and livelihood have broken out of the boring situation which has existed for a long time, and unprecedented changes have appeared. Furthermore, we can enable these changes to bring better results by pushing forward integration. Leading departments at all levels must be bold in probing into the economy and carry out reforms in order to do a better job in promoting economic integration.

HONGQI CALLS FOR OPPOSING PATRIARCHAL WORKSTYLE

HK240834 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19 1 Oct 80 pp 6, 10

[Article by Song Bai (1345 2672): "Uphold Collective Leadership, Oppose the Patriarchal Workstyle"]

[Text] Upholding collective leadership and opposing patriarchal workstyle is very important in inner-party political life. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" has stipulated: "Within the party committees, the principle that the minority is subordinated to the majority must be strictly observed in deciding issues. The relationship between the secretary and the members of the party committee is not one between superior and inferior; the secretary is on equal footing with other members of the party committee. The secretary or the first secretary should be good at synthesizing the committee members' opinions, and is not allowed to make a habit of 'what I say goes' or behave in a patriarchal manner." However, for many years, a patriarchal workstyle has actually existed to varying degrees exerting a very bad influence on inner-party political life and also having serious repercussions on the political life of the nation.

The patriarchal system was the product of the small producers' economy. The economy of feudal society was a scattered and individual agricultural economy comprising the family or household as a production unit. Apart from paying rent to the landlord, it also had to have a responsible member, a head of the family or patriarch. In the household, the patriarch was the master and all the land and food grain was controlled by him. The patriarch had the right to deal with the wealth and property of the household. His words carried great weight in the household and all the other family members had to obey him. The feudal patriarchal system was suited to the small producers' economy and it became the basis of feudal rule. To consolidate the feudal system, feudal rulers placed special emphasis on loyalty and filial piety or loyalty to the emperor and filial piety toward one's parents. In feudal society, "the state had its own law" and "the family had its own domestic discipline." People who violated "state law" were punished by the ruling class and family members who violated "family discipline" were punished by the patriarch. Feudal emperors believed that they "received their mandate from heaven" and were "an integral part of the state." They were actually the big patriarchs of the nation. Officers of various classes appointed by the emperor became "paternalistic officials" of the people and were actually patriarchs at various levels. It was because of the important role played by the patriarchal system in consolidating feudal rule that the feudal rulers of the past all strengthened the feudal patriarchal system.

As a result of the long history of feudal rule in China, feudal ideas permeated all sectors of society and our party was also affected by the feudal patriarchal system. In the nearly 60 years since the founding of our party there have been two periods when patriarchal workstyle was particularly serious. One was the decade or so before the Zunyi conference, and the other was the 10 years of catastrophe during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Of the two, the latter was the more serious.

After the founding of our party, Chen Duxiu was elected secretary general. Most of the cadres in the party were his students and juniors and party cadres generally addressed him as "old man" out of respect. Chen considered himself to be the patriarch and there was a total lack of democracy. His words were final in the party and there was no collective leadership to speak of. "The letter from the Central Committee to all party members on the 'August 7' meeting" correctly pointed out: "It was nothing other than a patriarchal social system within the party. All decisions had to come from the leader in the upper levels of the party. Moreover, not only did the view of the 'chief' have to be obeyed but it always had to be regarded as indisputable and in any case always correct. Under this kind of implementation, the democratic rights of the party became a completely meaningless phrase." Comrade Cai Hesen in "History of Opportunism in the Party" pointed out that this mistake of the leadership organs of the party at this time was, "the inner-party life of the masses had not yet fully developed. Not only were there no party discussions but there were also no elections." "The relationship between the leadership organs and the masses became very unhealthy. Not only were there obstacles but there was also incompatibility. The masses became completely divorced from the party and the leadership organs of the party completely abandoned the masses. They carried out the iron organization and discipline like that of princes in the privacy of their palaces without fear of interference. The more they did that the less they thought of the party, the masses and their work. Iron discipline became an instrument of torture for intimidating the party members whereas the leading members at the higher level could enjoy all the freedom that transcended this iron organization and discipline." All this explains the seriousness of the patriarchal workstyle in the party at that time and the pernicious influence created by it.

Wang Ming and Zhang Guotao also went in for the feudal patriarchal system. Zhang Guotao used to be Chen Duxiu's right-hand man. Later, his personal ambition grew enormously and he acted arbitrarily and behaved like a warlord and local despot in the area under his leadership. When Wang Ming usurped the leadership of the party Central Committee, there was no democracy to speak of. He adopted the method of "putting labels" on and "bludgeoning" comrades who expressed dissenting views in the party and even resorted to hostile means to carry out "brutal struggle" and "merciless attacks" against them. Wang Ming and Zhang Guotao were even more despicable than Chen Duxiu for they adopted the erroneous policy of purging counterrevolutionaries, physically exterminating many fine comrades who raised dissenting views and creating greater losses to the party.

After the Zunyi conference and especially after the Yanan rectification movement, we exposed and criticized the mistake of Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line, rectified the party's workstyle, promoted whole party unity and laid the foundations for victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation. After the nationwide liberation, our inner-party political life was normal. By upholding the development of democracy both inside and outside the party various undertakings developed in a flourishing manner and we scored great victories in economic rehabilitation and socialist transformation. However, the leading members of our party became arrogant in the face of victory and were not as modest or prudent, and did not pay as much attention to the principle of democratic centralism as before. [paragraph continues]

In party discussions and decisions on major issues, they often paid no attention to the development of democracy, did not listen to dissenting views and did not follow the principle of the minority submitting to the majority or decision by ballot, but let one man or a handful of people make the decision. Our party first made the mistake of magnifying the struggle against the rightists and again made the mistake in the Great Leap Forward of setting high targets, giving orders blindly, making inflated and exaggerated reports and achieving the transition to communism prematurely. However, our party not only failed to promptly sum up the experiences and lessons of these mistakes, but instead became more and more disinclined to listen to dissenting views. This again resulted in the criticism of a number of fine comrades who dared to submit written and verbal statements in the movement "against right opportunism." These were the circumstances under which on the one hand, people like Lin Biao, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda publicized a personality cult, played the leader up as a genius, worshipped him as a deity and caused him to be further divorced from the masses and on the other hand, the development of a patriarchal workstyle stifled the democratic atmosphere both inside and outside the party causing the situation of ten thousand horses to stand muted to appear. In view of the lessons learned from political movements in the past, many comrades, out of fear, kept out. The patriarchal workstyle could be said to have reached its peak during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The leader was pushed to the most exalted position of a deity and the personality cult completely dominated the minds of the people. This abnormal condition in the party was again utilized by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques to create 10 years of catastrophe. Relying on the power of a single individual, they usurped the supreme power of the party and the state, notified all party organs to suspend their activities and brought the whole party apparatus to a standstill. High ranking party cadres including the chairman of the country and a marshal of the armed forces were dismissed and disposed of at will. "Down with everything" and "all out civil war" developed throughout the country. Evildoers were in power, good people suffered and thousands of innocent families were implicated. The above-mentioned phenomenon was in complete violation of the principles of Marxism and the organizational principles of the party, and it disrupted the style of the party's internal and external relations and brought great misfortune upon the people of the whole country.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly after the 3d, 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a correct political line has been formulated and the fine tradition and workstyle of the party have been carried forward. Recently, the Central Committee has again issued a resolution on "giving less publicity to the individual." This will play a very important role in correcting the personality cult and combating patriarchal workstyle. However, the pernicious influence of the feudal patriarchal system still exists in varying degrees among the leadership cadres at various levels and there are still advocates of the patriarchal system in many localities and units. These people take no notice of party organization and the collective system and take even less notice of the masses. They regard themselves as heroes who have conquered the country and who have accomplished all manner of meritorious services and are a cut above other people. The main manifestations of these people in leadership work are:

1. They place themselves above the collective and organization and practice "what I say goes." The party committees in some localities and units are like empty shells and the final verdict on matters, whether large or small [words indistinct] the secretary. The collective decision of the party committee can be overruled at will by the secretary. Things collectively decided by the party committee must still be approved by the secretary before they can be carried out. Some of the leadership cadres have unlimited power and they completely change the collective leadership of the party into individual leadership. It is no longer a case of the minority submitting to the majority but the majority submitting to the individual. However, this individual is often divorced from the masses and from reality, yet he still decides on important issues and gives orders as usual. As a result, the greater his authority the greater will be the damage to the party.

2. They build up their own influence and form their own small circles. For the sake of making arbitrary decisions, some leadership cadres use their personal likes and dislikes as the basis for the employment and promotion of cadres and try in every possible way to gather round themselves their own former subordinates and cronies, form their own leading body and set up their own miniature court. Some go in for family ties and connections so that "when a man gets to the top, all his friends and relations get there with him." Wives and children, aunts and sisters-in-law are allowed to join the party or hold office regardless of their talent or moral character. In some places, there is even a party committee within the party committee and a Standing Committee within the Standing Committee, and mutual relations between members of the party committee become the relations of factions.

3. They attach paramount importance to personal dignity and refuse to heed opposing views. Some leadership cadres insist on absolute obedience and cannot tolerate any difference of opinion. They punish anyone who causes them the slightest displeasure, look for an excuse to make them targets of public criticism or secretly make things difficult for them when there is an opportunity. Consequently, the mutual relationship between the upper level and lower level and between the secretary and the committee members becomes that of a cat and mouse or that between a king and his ministers or between father and son.

Feudal patriarchal workstyle is incompatible with the character of our party and state. It is the antithesis of collective leadership and democratic centralism, and must be resolutely overcome. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat and a unified combat collective organized on the basis of democratic centralism. This determines that our party is not a feudal kingdom and cannot allow the feudal patriarchal system to have legal standing in our party. The political power of our country is the dictatorship of the proletariat and the system of government of our country is democratic centralism. Socialist democracy is the intrinsic quality of the dictatorship of the proletariat and political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to provide the greatest democracy for the people. This is why we cannot have the patriarchal system and one man alone having the say in the political life of our country. In our country, leadership cadres and ordinary cadres alike carry out specific work and the mutual relationship between them is one of comradely equality. There should be no distinctions as to high or low rank and everybody should enjoy all the privileges they are entitled to and perform all their designated obligations on an equal basis. The reason the feudal patriarchal system is incompatible with the character of our party and state is because it destroys democratic life both inside and outside the party.

The feudal patriarchal workstyle also basically transposes the relationship between cadres and the masses. Our party cadres including the leadership cadres are public servants and service personnel of the people and not overlords of a feudal society "riding herd over the people" for the emperor or patriarchs of the people. Who gives us our authority? It is not hereditary or self attained, neither is it given by the leadership organs at the upper level but is given by the people. Our authority is derived from the trust and mandate of the people. Basically speaking, even the leadership cadres of higher leadership organs exercise authority bestowed upon them by the people. Without the support of the people, we can do nothing. Therefore, not only must we be responsible to the higher leadership organs, we must also be responsible to the people. We must serve the people wholeheartedly and, in the manner of "head-lowered, like a willing ox I serve the children," do things for the people and work for their interests. We must work like "beasts of burden" for the people and must not in the manner of the feudal society treat the people like "beasts of burden." We must do our work well, for this is our duty. If not, we can be criticized and even dismissed by the people. Losses due to dereliction of duty must also be punished by law. This is the right of the people. Engels in his introduction to "the civil war in France" brought up the question of how to prevent the transformation of servants of society into masters of society and spoke highly of the principle and measures adopted by the Paris commune. Today, we must also implement this principle and measures.

It has been a long time since we overthrew the reactionary rule and land ownership system of feudalism. Why does the feudal patriarchal system continue to exist and proliferate within our party?

First, when our party was founded in China, a large number of small producers joined the ranks of the party. Our country does not have a bourgeois democratic tradition but has instead inherited a great deal of feudal vestiges. China was formerly "a country in which small-scale production and the patriarchal system prevail," ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") and "the evil feudal practice of arbitrary dictation is deeply rooted in the minds of the people and even the ordinary party members." ("The Struggle in Jinggangshan") Also our party leaders have not descended from heaven but have grown up in the semifeastal and semicolonial society and they are affected to varying degrees by feudal ideas. In addition, due to a lack of understanding, our party has done very little regarding the elimination of feudal ideological influence. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that the patriarchal clan system, class system and desire for privileges still exist in varying degrees in the political life of our party.

Second, our party was founded in secrecy and for a long time carried out work under urban white terror and rural guerrilla warfare conditions. The bases were scattered and in a state of seige and each area had to fight independently. Under these circumstances, some leading members regarded the areas and departments under their leadership as their own independent kingdom, personally took the credit for the victory of the party organization and the masses and also placed more emphasis on centralization and less on developing democracy, more on issuing individual orders and less on taking a consensus of the views of the masses. This kind of influence has been comparatively thoroughgoing and is detrimental to some of our comrades' efforts to combat the patriarchal workstyle.

Furthermore, influenced by the tradition of the Comintern period when the leader of the party's work in every country enjoyed highly concentrated power, we have for a long time exaggerated the role of the individual and thought that leadership is not a collective body but an individual. This individual is again regarded as a genius who has a keen insight into matters and who is omnipotent. This concentration of power in an individual in fact constitutes a system of lifetime tenure for the leader. When this leader goes another must be produced to continue this kind of lifetime tenure system. This runs counter to the basic tenets of historical materialism and propagates a personality cult. Stalin elevated the personality cult to a new high, but we went even further than Stalin during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Propagation of the personality cult has further fostered the patriarchal system.

However, some people think that opposing the feudal patriarchal system will affect party leadership. This misgiving is completely unfounded.

"Don't we want to centralize power on major issues?" When he discussed strengthening the leadership of the party, Comrade Mao Zedong said "centralize power on major issues, decentralize power on minor issues." However, it is very difficult in practice to distinguish between what calls for centralized power and what calls for decentralized power. Invariably there is often no distinction between party and government administration and everything is run by the party committee. Some comrades have transformed "centralize power on major issues" into "personal dictate" and "monopoly of power." Power is firmly controlled by an individual and even the party organization becomes an instrument at his beck and call. This kind of centralization of power on major issues will certainly create a feudal patriarchal system and bureaucracy and damage collective leadership, the democratic life of the party and also the cause of the party and people.

"Don't we want the secretary to be a good squad leader? Comrade Mao Zedong in "work methods for party committees" pointed out: "The secretary of a party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader.'" However, Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "Here we speak only by way of analogy." He also emphasized: "The relation between the secretary and the committee members is one in which the minority must obey the majority, so it is different from the relation between a squad leader and his men." Some of the comrades have instead forgotten this "difference" and changed the relations between the secretary and the committee members into one between the leader and those who are led and between the commander and those who carry out orders. In this way, the "squad leader" actually becomes a "patriarch."

"Don't we want the secretary in command? This slogan of "the secretary in command" is only applicable in the sense of the secretary of the party committee assuming responsibility for certain work in the division of labor, but it is actually impracticable for the secretary to be in command of all the work. Moreover, the emphasis on command will often encourage one man to have the final say. According to the principle of democratic centralism, party committees at all levels must implement the system of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility. Important issues must be subject to collective discussion and decisionmaking and we cannot allow one man to have the final say. In making decisions, the minority must obey the majority and each secretary should only have one vote. Things decided collectively should be diversely carried out in accordance with the different spheres of responsibility. Once a collective decision has been reached, any committee member even if he is the first secretary may change or maintain his view, but he must still resolutely implement the collective decision. The first secretary only assumes primary responsibility in routine work and has no special privilege overriding the committee members. The present wording of the leading functionaries holding positions of primary and secondary responsibility could easily cause some comrades in the party to follow the seating arrangement of the feudal trade associations. It gives the impression that the leading functionaries holding positions of primary and secondary responsibility are higher in position than the other party committee members. The formation of this unequal relation is not in keeping with the organizational principle of the party committee. It will affect the implementation of democratic centralism and must therefore be abolished.

In short, we must see that the influence of the feudal patriarchal system is indeed deep-rooted and a rather protracted struggle is required to eliminate this malady. However, through the effort of the whole party, we will certainly be able to eliminate the influence of feudal ideas, eradicate the influence of the feudal patriarchal system, carry out party building properly and better fulfill the task of our modernization program.

GONGREN RIBAO: CONTRIBUTING COMMENTATOR ON PROMOTING CADRES

HK241316 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Contributing commentator's article: "The Work of Selecting Middle-Aged and Young Cadres for Promotion Must Be Accelerated"]

[Text] Since the party's third plenary session, the leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that we should open all avenues for talented people and boldly promote the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts in order to suit the needs of the modernization drive. Many industrial enterprises have responded to the party's call. They have attached great importance to promotion work, have enthusiastically looked for suitable people and have compiled a reserve list for the leading posts. Some enterprises have already promoted a number of middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts. However, if we view all industrial enterprises as a single entity, we should say that this work has not advanced rapidly.

Why has this situation occurred? Primarily because some leading cadres of these enterprises are still confused by muddled ideas which seriously tie their hands.

"A total reshuffle is going to take place." Such misunderstanding has made some comrades resent the promotion work. In fact, we have never advocated a total reshuffle of cadres. The central authorities have stated very clearly that we only want to "readjust" and "strengthen" our leading groups. When they suggest promoting cadres in their prime, they do not mean to get rid of all old cadres. The age limit of a leading group usually refers to its average age. They have always maintained that we should build leading groups in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. We should gradually reduce the average age, taking into consideration the cadres' physical health, the requirements of the job and the actual conditions. We should never do things in a mechanical or indiscriminate way. For example, some old comrades are the first or second persons in command. They are in very good health, and they are needed in their jobs. It is completely necessary that these comrades work for some more years and earnestly do a good job of passing on experience, of giving help and setting an example in training new hands. However, we must accelerate the work of promoting and training successors and allow them to assume more responsibility. Only when they are able to carry on with our cause can our minds be at ease. The saying that "all those who do not have university degrees will be replaced" is a completely unbelievable rumor. Although many of our cadres have low scientific and cultural levels, they have persisted in doing hard and painstaking work for many years and have made contributions toward the revolution and construction. As long as they are willing to work hard to acquire modern and technical knowledge, these laymen will gradually become experts. Comrades who find it difficult to study science and technology and are unable to assume leadership in production techniques can do other jobs. How can we say that the party wants to desert them?

Some people worry that young people are inexperienced and incompetent. Such worries are unnecessary. They are only comparatively inexperienced. Many of our old cadres are also inexperienced in handling new problems arising from the modernization drive. Will they not make mistakes? It is true that young people usually have less experience. However, old comrades may recall their own past history. Were they not only 20 or 30 years old when they became leaders? Moreover we must admit that some middle-aged and young cadres nowadays are more learned than the old cadres in those days, although they are relatively inexperienced in struggles and in leadership. However, their lack of experience is caused by the objective situation. People will not do things they are not in a position to do. If they are in leading positions, they will certainly acquire more experience. In fact, many middle-aged and young cadres have become key members on various fronts. They have a better understanding of the masses and the reality of life, in comparison with those cadres who stand high above the masses and refuse to have in-depth associations with them. Although they have done a great deal of work, they have not been promoted. In some enterprises and units, some leaders have been selected by the masses; others have volunteered to take charge of the work. They have made achievements and have proven to be more suitable leaders than those appointed by the higher levels. Do these facts not constitute good evidence?

"Although we are not in our prime, we are still strong." This statement implies that old cadres can continue with their work for several years, that the selection work can be done slowly, and that the problem will not be serious. Comrades who hold such views lack strategic insight. It is very difficult to achieve the four modernizations in our country, to catch up with the production techniques and economic level of the advanced countries of the 1970's, and to attain a per capital GNP of \$1,000. China has a large population and a poor foundation. The machines and equipment used in medium and small-scale industrial enterprises are those of the 1930's to 1950's. We have only a few pieces of imported equipment of the 1960's and 1970's. We have even fewer advanced enterprises which have installed complete sets of equipment. [paragraph continues]

There is still a big gap between our country and the advanced countries in terms of management level and productivity. When commenting on the Chinese modernization drive, many foreigners think that its success depends on our ability to enhance the level of economic management. This is related to the question of leadership. Will we succeed if we depend solely on those "who are in their prime but are still strong?" Can our leading groups accomplish such an arduous task without being rejuvenated, better equipped with knowledge and professionalized?

If we do not open all avenues to talented people and make the best use of people's talent, can we change our situation and catch up to the world's advanced level? Of course not. Leading comrades at all levels must study without arrogance, understand their own shortcomings and those of the leading groups, look for the large numbers of outstanding personnel in industrial enterprises, and promote to leading groups those who are in their prime and who have genuine talent. This is an urgent requirement of the four modernizations. It is a major program of the state and party. We will cause delays in acting for our cause if we select and promote cadres slowly. We should accelerate this work, and we should insure the realization of the party's political line and the smooth progress of the four modernizations by means of organization line.

Some leaders of the industrial enterprises are satisfied with their leading groups who are competent at their jobs. Therefore, they only talk about the importance of selection and promotion of cadres. As a result, "there is only thunder, but no rain." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," many industrial enterprises have achieved good results and have satisfactorily accomplished their production quotas. However, all these achievements have been made with much effort by adopting old management methods based on a backward technological level. The cadres are said to be "basically competent at their jobs" only in this sense. Over the previous 20 years, the world's science and technology are changing each day, from the age of mechanization to the age of electronics. This is a new stage in the revolution of science and technology. Thus, many new situations and problems have emerged, awaiting our study and our solutions. In building the four modernizations, if we stop at the present level and refuse to make further progress because we are satisfied with our minor achievements, we will surely lag behind. We must carry out technological reforms to tap production potentials and improve our science and technology and scientific management. We must not only be able to operate the imported modern equipment, but also be able to design, manufacture, install and operate our own equipment of the 1970's, and change old machines into modern ones and practice scientific management in all areas. This will become a new problem for most of the old experienced leading cadres of industrial enterprises. Therefore, they must upgrade their proficiency. Moreover, they must use new people, promote to leading posts those outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who possess cultural, scientific, technological and professional knowledge. This will enable them to give full play to their role and will help us to strengthen our cadre contingent and to make a success of our job. One of the basic problems of the four modernizations is to discover and put in leading positions the personnel who suit the needs of the four modernizations. This is a major question of organizational line.

While talking about the selection and promotion of cadres, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Give up your wrong views. Cadres will appear before your eyes." We believe that as long as we overcome our muddled ideas, we will surely be able to strengthen the leading groups of industrial enterprises within 2 years. After the leading groups have been readjusted and strengthened, they will be able to lead the broad masses of staff and workers to struggle more bravely and to do a better job.

RADIO BEIJING CALLS FOR YOUNGER LEADING CADRES

OW250949 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Station commentator's article: "We Must Bring in Younger Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Socialist modernization is a great and arduous task, which requires energetic and professionally trained leading cadres at all levels to lead the broad masses of people and to be dedicated heart and soul to its realization. However, because of our years of failure to boldly promote and use younger, professionally trained and experienced personnel under the premise of upholding the four basic principles, and particularly because our work of training cadres was seriously ravaged during the catastrophic decade, the leading personnel at all levels today have generally become too old. This is highly incompatible with the requirements of the four modernizations.

The veteran cadres are treasures of our party. Most of them stand firmly and have rich experience, and they have contributed to the cause of the party and the people. But age is merciless. Many old comrades have found that their ability falls short of their desire, and leading the complete work on the forefront of the four modernizations is indeed difficult for them. Therefore, being good at discovering and promoting--even boldly and unconventionally promoting--the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres so that our leading bodies have younger, intellectual and professionally trained cadres is an urgent and strategically significant issue that must be resolved without delay.

The issue of having younger cadres must be seen from the perspective of giving play to the superiority of the socialist system. For a long time, because of sabotage by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their cliques and because of mistakes in our leadership, not only has the superiority of our country's socialist system not been given full play economically and politically, it has also not been manifested organizationally. Not only do we not have a specific and practical system to ensure normal renewal of our various leading organizations, but we have, on the contrary, actually maintained a system of lifetime leadership for the cadres. This has kept talented middle-aged and young cadres from being promoted to leading posts for a long period.

The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee clearly pointed out that "leading party bodies at all levels must exert themselves to put in leadership posts those comrades who unwaveringly carry out the party's line, can work well independently and are in the prime of life" so as to gradually resolve the problem of succession. The Third Session of the Fifth NPC has reaffirmed this guideline, which is a policy decision of great historical significance for the party and the state.

The need to bring in younger cadres is based on having scientifically analyzed today's cadres' contingent and having full confidence in the young cadres. Generally speaking, a large number of our young cadres have been trained in practical work for as much as 20 years. Under the party's nurture and education, many of them have high party spirit and are disciplined, creative and down-to-earth. Furthermore, the several millions of college and technical secondary school graduates trained by our party after liberation, as well as the large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres who are both Red and expert because of their willingness to study and take painstaking efforts to learn, are all useful people needed in the four modernizations. Therefore, we must realize that we have a strong base from which we select our cadres.

Some comrades worry that, in promoting the younger cadres, the factionalists, attackers, smashers and grabbers of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing might also be promoted to leading posts. Such worry is justified to a certain extent. Therefore, we must be sober-minded so that absolutely none of those who thrived from taking part in the rebellion of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, those whose factionalism is serious, and those attackers, smashers and grabbers can be promoted; and that those who are already in the leading posts must be resolutely dismissed. However, we must also not write of those who were deceived and made some mistakes but who have repented and are well-trained.

In selecting and promoting young cadres, we should pay particular attention to ridding ourselves of the influence of feudalism. By putting an end to the practice of providing lifelong posts for leading cadres, we have removed a big obstacle to selecting and promoting cadres. At present we should make continuous efforts to do away with the idea of lining up cadres according to their seniority. Some comrades always feel that if young people are promoted to higher positions, they may be incompetent in their jobs and unable to perform their work reliably because their length of service is short and their experience is limited. Such misgivings are unnecessary. All cadres mature step by step, and their abilities increase with practice. An exception may be made in selecting and using young people provided their political and ideological qualities are good and they firmly implement the party's line, have professional knowledge and have forged close ties with the masses.

Practical experience shows that making the composition of cadres younger will be out of the question if the idea is to line up cadres according to their seniority. Older leading cadres shoulder heavy responsibility in ensuring that our cadres become younger. Together with the masses, many older comrades at their respective posts are seriously and responsibly selecting and promoting suitable younger cadres. And they are, in their remaining years, enthusiastically and meticulously passing on their ideas, work style and experiences to younger cadres. Some of them have taken the initiative in stepping back to the second line where they serve as advisers to younger cadres. This fully shows the deep feelings of revolutionaries of the older generation in loving, trusting and supporting younger cadres. "Dropping red leaves are not without love; however, they will protect flowers better when they mix with mud." We believe that cadres of the older generation enjoying the love and esteem of the people will certainly and successfully fulfill the glorious responsibility entrusted them by the people in ensuring that our cadres become younger.

BEIJING JOURNAL ON SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBILITY IN PRODUCTION

OW260043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] of 26 October BANYUETAN journal issue No 12 commentator's article: "Choose a System of Productive Forces"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--An important task to be done by communes and brigades in the rural areas this winter and next spring will be to establish and improve the system of responsibility in production. When this task has been properly carried out, management of communes and brigades can be improved, the principle "to each according to his work" can be better carried out, the collective economy can be consolidated and agricultural production can be developed.

According to many years of experience, the system of responsibility in production must be introduced by proceeding from realities. There should not be only one single pattern to be followed and arbitrary uniformity. It is wrong to go against the wishes of the local people and impose a single pattern on them and forbid other forms. Because China is a big country and things are vastly different from one place to another, there should not be only one pattern. Any system of responsibility in production, as long as it can arouse the greatest concern of members for their own teams, and as long as it can help increase production, income and commodities, should be supported.

Proceeding from realities means taking into consideration the standard of the local productive forces. That is to say, we must flexibly choose a certain system of responsibility in production in the light of local natural conditions, production needs, degree of mechanization, economic situation, commune members' consciousness and cadres' management capabilities. There can be various forms of management, different kinds of labor organizations and different ways to assess payments in different localities, different communes and brigades, or even within one production team. When the standard of productive forces has been raised in the future, these ways and forms will also be developed and changed accordingly.

Our country's agriculture is collectivized. Although it was interfered with and sabotaged by "leftist" ideas for a long time and has gone through some twists and turns and some mistakes have been made, the achievements are still significant. Today, the agricultural productive forces and the conditions for production in most communes and brigades are far better than the initial period of collectivization and are many times superior than the small peasant economy. Generally speaking, the system of signing "contracts for specialized production and assessing payments in accordance with output" is quite appropriate for these communes and brigades. Under this system, and when management of a production team is unified, work is divided and performed through coordination. This means that the labor forces which are good at agriculture will be contracted to be responsible for the cropland according to individual capabilities. Production can be contracted to a group, a household and an individual labor force, but such production contracts must accord to the principle that they can facilitate production and management. A production team's production assignment may be unified or divided according to what is appropriate. While the output which is within the quota stipulated in the production contracts should be distributed under a unified system, the above-or under-quota production should be awarded or penalized accordingly, and all this should be determined in the contracts and should remain unchanged for that year or for several years.

In some communes and brigades in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and the three provinces in northeast China as well as in the outskirts of some large cities, where a diversified economy has been fairly developed and the standard of mechanization is high, the system of signing "contracts for specialized production and assessing payments in accordance with output" has already been carried out in brigades but not in teams. This is favorable to production. Therefore, if the masses are willing, communes and brigades with similar production conditions can adopt such a form of production.

In some communes and brigades in certain remote mountainous, impoverished and backward areas, which still depend on "resold grain" for foodgrain, loans for production and relief for living, and where the masses have lost confidence in the collective and have demanded fixing the quota of farm output for each household, we should support their demands. Quotas for farm output can be fixed for each household and work may also be divided up and assigned to each household. This system may also be maintained for a relatively long time.

Communes and brigades in which the quota of farm output is fixed for each household must meet the following requirements:

1. They must protect collective property and must not divide the property and each take a share. They must quickly determine the right of woodland ownership and ban abusive felling of trees.
2. The prohibition against buying and selling of land must be reaffirmed; the hiring of labor and extending high-interest loans are forbidden.
3. There must be proper measures for caring for the families of armymen and martyrs, households enjoying the five guarantees [childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] and other households which have living difficulties.
4. As many as possible of the original production projects which are welcomed by the masses and which yield good economic results must be preserved.
5. Production teams and commune members must be held strictly responsible for various obligations; debts and creditors' rights must be properly settled.
6. The production team organization must be maintained; and the central role of the basic party organization must be strengthened so that the collective will not be broken although everyone is doing his own work.

The practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household should not be carried out in those communes and brigades where the collective economy has been fairly stabilized, production has been developed and the masses are satisfied with the current system of responsibility in production, or will be satisfied with some modifications. These communes and brigades should concentrate their efforts on consolidating and developing the collective economy and further improving and perfecting the existing system of responsibility in production. Communes and brigades which already have carried out the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household should continue to do so if the masses do not demand a change. In the future, following the development of the productive forces and in accordance with the masses' demands, they should make the best use of the situation and further organize themselves by means of various interim measures.

Production forces determine production relations, and appropriate production relations can enhance the development of productive forces. This is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. Our experience over the last 20 years and more has proved that, under the conditions of our country, agricultural modernization cannot possibly be realized on the basis of the small peasant economy, in which production by individual households is normal. To achieve higher productivity and higher output of commodity goods and to eliminate poverty and achieve common prosperity in the rural areas, we must take the road of collectivization. Problems that appeared in the past were the result of violating the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism in our work and our failure to do our work according to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit among the masses and also our arbitrary decision to achieve uniformity instead of gradually carrying out the correct policies of doing what was appropriate for local conditions and giving guidance according to the different nature of things. As long as we earnestly sum up our previous experience, both positive and negative, combat our shortcomings and continue to advance along the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we can certainly achieve an overall increase in agricultural production, enable the peasants to become gradually well-off and realize agricultural modernization.

BEIJING RADIO URGES ENTERPRISES TO MAKE PROFITS

OW262012 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "It Is Not Hard To Turn Losses Into Profits If Efforts Are Made To Conduct Good Cost Accounting and Tap Potentials"]

[Excerpts] Many enterprises in China are still operating at a loss. There are many causes for this. However, if we seriously analyze the causes and take effective measures, we will be able to reduce or stop the losses or even turn them into profits.

A very convincing example is the Shandong (Boshan) light bulb plant, which earned over 1 million yuan of profit while the prices of its products were repeatedly lowered. In 1979, the lowered prices of several major products of the (Boshan) light bulb plant made the plant lose 570,000 yuan in income. Owing to the efforts by all workers and staff, the plant earned 1.12 million yuan in profits. In 1980, the plant further lowered the prices of its products such as fluorescent lamps, [word indistinct] lamp, mercury-vapor lamps and quartz glass and the lowered prices caused the plant to lose 840,000 yuan in income. The plant at first anticipated a deficit of 80,000 yuan this year due to the decreased income and a raise in workers' wages. Not reconciled to the anticipated deficit, the cadres and workers strived to expose contradictions, carefully figure out costs and tap potential. They checked 92 points in their work and decided on nine approaches to increasing income and cutting expenditure, including improving quality, lowering costs and improving management.

Recently, the leading group for capital inventory and assessment and for turning losses into profits under the State Council called on all localities to take action and strive to reduce 1980 losses by 2 billion yuan. It is not hard to reduce losses if all the enterprises operating at a loss can proceed from reality, mobilize the masses to expose contradictions, carefully calculate costs, tap potential and take effective measures for increasing income and cutting expenditure, just as the (Boshan) light bulb plant did.

CATHOLIC PRIEST ORDAINED IN BEIJING DIOCESE

OW261622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The Beijing Diocese of the Chinese Catholic Church ordained a new priest here today at the Xuanwumen Cathedral.

Su Zhen, a graduate of a major seminary, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan of Beijing Diocese. The bishop and seven priests offered the new priest the imposition of hands. Nearly one thousand Chinese and foreign Catholics attended the ordination. After the ceremony they received a blessing from the new priest.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION MINISTRY MANDARIN PROMOTION--Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--The State Council decided to shift the work of popularizing Mandarin speaking from the Chinese Letters Reform Committee to the Ministry of Education. Now, a Mandarin popularization office has been formally set up by the Ministry to popularize and propagate Mandarin speaking in schools and society and to train Mandarin teachers. The first advanced Mandarin study class sponsored by the ministry opened recently, enrolling 40 language teachers from various provinces, municipalities and regions. Vice Education Minister Dong Chuncai spoke at the opening ceremony. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0247 GMT 17 Oct 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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P 1

GUANGDONG MEETING ON PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK250743 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently convened a forum of prefectoral and municipal CCP committee secretaries to study the question of further strengthening and perfecting the rural production responsibility systems. The participants unanimously supported the central instructions on this question and resolved to work hard to grasp this task in rural work.

The meeting pointed out: Practice over the past 2 years has proven that communes and brigades that have set up relatively sound production responsibility systems suited to their own characteristics have been able to effectively overcome the phenomena of "a hive of bees going to work" and total egalitarianism in distribution. They have been able to mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants, resulting in increased harvests, income and distribution, developing the collective economy and improving the peasants' living standards. However, due to a lack of clear guiding ideology or a lack of experience, problems have cropped up in some places in the course of establishing production responsibility systems. It is necessary to perfect all the responsibility systems by implementing the central instructions.

The meeting cited the experiences of various localities in analyzing and comparing the effectiveness of different responsibility systems, and held: The system of specialized contracting with remuneration linked to output is one of the best systems instituted. This form of production responsibility system has been welcomed by the masses. In the future, we should actively sum up its experiences, give it publicity and gradually popularize it by organizing typical examples. Of course, in the course of popularizing this system, we should not force all places to act in a uniform way regardless of local conditions. No matter what responsibility system is implemented, it is necessary to reach the aims of improving management, developing collective production, strengthening the collective economy and persistently following the orientation and road of agricultural collectivization.

GUANGDONG OPENS MEETING ON PEARL RIVER PLANNING

HK260707 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Liu Zhaolun, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the ministry's Pearl River Water Conservancy Committee, made the opening speech at a meeting on planning and cooperation in the Pearl River Basin, which was convened in Foshan Municipality on 25 October. He pointed out: The work of planning in the Pearl River Basin must suit the river system's natural and economic laws. It is necessary to consider all aspects with regard to the demands for flood prevention, generating power, navigation, irrigation, and water for industry and agriculture in the urban and rural areas. We must coordinate in solving the contradictions involved and formulate a technically-feasible and economically-rational scheme for the comprehensive use and exploitation of the river. Such a scheme must satisfy the demands of building the four modernizations. Thus we should lay the firm foundation for greeting a new upsurge in water conservancy construction following the period of readjustment.

Liu Zhaolun said: To harness and exploit the Pearl River Basin, we must first make use of the readjustment period to organize the departments concerned in the basin to coordinate their efforts and formulate a plan for the comprehensive use of the basin which treats it as an entity. On the problem of flood prevention on the west and north rivers, Liu Zhaolun proposed following the principle of taking due consideration of all aspects involved in the upper, middle and lower reaches of the rivers, combining the use of embankments and reservoirs and simultaneously constructing water retention and discharge projects to make all-round arrangements for the work in view of the characteristics of high flood crests and water volume during floods on the Pearl River.

On the upper reaches of the west and north rivers it is necessary to plan well and build comprehensive-use key projects with good control capacity as soon as possible to prevent floodings. Speaking on the work of putting the mouth of the Pearl River delta in good order, Liu Zhaolun proposed plans for such work, concentrating on increasing the discharge volume, in connection with reclaiming land from the sea.

The 60 participants in the conference include responsible comrades of the water conservancy, electric power, communications, agriculture and environmental protection departments of the provinces and autonomous region in the Pearl River Basin and of central departments concerned together with experts and technicians. Minister of Water Conservancy Qian Zhengying is attending the conference. The main agenda of the conference consists of reviewing the plans for the Pearl River Basin and the experiences and lessons in harnessing the river, analyzing the situation in the basin, discussing principles and tasks for planning the basin and the division of work and cooperation, and launching the work of formulating plans for the entire basin.

GUANGDONG REPORTS HIGH INCIDENCE OF CADRE CRIMES

HK270654 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] At present, cases of violations of law and discipline by basic-level cadres are ceaselessly occurring in some parts of Guangdong. After the promulgation and institution of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, they are still illegally detaining people, setting up clandestine tribunals, arbitrarily interrogating people and even tying them up and marching them around to be struggled against, extorting confessions by torture, illegally searching people's homes and humiliating them. Major incidents of beating people to death or crippling them and persecuting people to death also repeatedly occur.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the law and discipline inspection departments of the provincial people's procuratorate, illegal detentions, tying up and searching people, extorting confessions by torture, framing people in retaliation and persecuting people to death make up the majority of the cases filed for investigation by the law and discipline inspection departments of the people's procuratorates at all levels. State working personnel account for 76 percent of the criminals prosecuted for criminal violations of law and discipline, including 16 leading cadres at and above the commune level. What is particularly serious is that incidents of illegally beating or persecuting people to death are constantly occurring. The masses are extremely unhappy about such cadres, who cause serious consequences.

At noon on 11 May, (Zeng Qingxin), secretary of the party branch of the (Xingzhou) commune forest farm in Dan County, and others grabbed two rural youths who were illegally stealing trees from the farm. Instead of handing them over to the political and legal departments to be dealt with for breaking the forestry laws, they set up a clandestine tribunal, tied up the two youths and beat them. Afterwards they locked them in a cupboard. Due to being tied up too tightly and locked up too long, one of the youths died that evening and the other was seriously injured. After this happened, certain people from (Shanwu) village of (Changpo) commune where the two youths had lived did not rely on the political and legal departments to punish (Zeng Qingxin) and the others according to law; instead, instigated by certain people with ulterior motives, they mustered a large crowd to burst into the (Xingzhou) forestry farm to beat, smash and loot. This caused major damage to public and private property. Under the influence of this crime, a number of illegal hooligans in the vicinity seized the chance to indiscriminately cut down mountain forests.

The provincial people's procuratorate recently convened a conference of law and discipline inspection cadres from some areas, and stressed: No unit or individual is allowed to set up a clandestine tribunal, illegally detain, tie up or beat the masses, or burst into citizens' houses. Whoever violates the regulations must be investigated according to the law.

STUDENTS URGE EDUCATIONAL REFORMS AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY

OW250849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Direct conversations between school authorities and students on educational reforms are urged at a Beijing University students' union meeting, reported the CHINA YOUTH NEWS today. Wang Juntao, a third-year student from the technological physics department of Beijing University, made this call at a recent meeting of the union's Standing Committee members. He was supported by other representatives who noted that Beijing University showed little enthusiasm while voices for reforming existing school systems was mounting in other universities and colleges throughout the country. The school authorities should not be complacent with past achievements, they pointed out. They must not lose sight of the nation's future needs in a fast developing world.

Two representatives from the Economics Department proposed that polls be conducted among the students every year to assess teachers' classroom work. They said teaching quality suffered because qualified teachers were diverted to research projects. Other representatives urged school leaders to acquire first-hand knowledge of the competence of teachers by observing classes in person. Still others complained that there was little choice of optional courses and demanded a greater choice.

Some called for replacing the attendance requirement with the credit system. They said that the credit system was already enforced in Fudan University in Shanghai and should be tried out in Beijing. Other proposals included students' easier access to those library books classified as "for restricted reading," improvement of textbooks, reform of the political course, and more help from the school authorities to the students' publications and societies.

BEIJING PARTY COMMITTEE ON ELIMINATING UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

OW241241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently, while distributing a circular issued by the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee urged party organizations at all levels in the municipality to earnestly strengthen ideological and political work, grasp typical examples and seriously deal with and educate the vast numbers of party members, cadres and masses in an effort to promote healthy trends and combat unhealthy ones and to resolutely check such erroneous practices as privately dividing up foreign gifts, blindly meting out bonuses and other things as rewards and indulging in extravagant eating and drinking.

This circular issued by the preparatory group for the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee criticizes the unhealthy trend of wasting state funds on the part of some units and some leading cadres in Beijing Municipality. For example, some have violated state regulations and privately taken and divided up gifts from foreign companies. Others have accepted gifts from foreign companies and have not insisted on their compliance with the contract terms in return, resulting in losses for the state. Still others have hinted to foreign companies that they would like gifts or have made efforts to establish special relationships with persons in key positions so as to illegally obtain foreign exchange or even embezzle state foreign exchange for the purpose of buying foreign products for themselves.

With regard to bonuses, some units have concocted various pretexts in order to give out bonuses, subsidies and other things in disregard of overall interests. Others have resorted to cheating to commit collective embezzlement and to privately divide up things belonging to the public. Still other units have privately sold the daily necessities that they are responsible for to their staff and workers at reduced prices on the pretext of showing concern for them. There are also some units which, under the pretext of "trial use," "trial listening" or "trial watching," present the new products to their superior departments, to the "units with which they maintain special relationships" or to their own relatives and friends, thereby turning public things into private belongings. Using the same pretext, some units have sold new products to their own staff and workers at reduced prices. To establish special relationships, some units have spent public funds in lavish feasting and giving gifts. Some have indulged in extravagant wining and dining at big hotels and restaurants under the pretext of "food tasting," "eating a set meal" or "eating a work meal." In addition, some leading cadres have taken undue advantage of their positions and wined and dined at high-class hotels and restaurants without paying the correct price. They have thus gained more than they should.

The circular of the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee sets forth concrete rules for correcting the above unhealthy trends. It reiterates the state regulations banning the sending and acceptance of gifts in dealing with foreigners. The circular also states: No unit should concoct pretexts or cheat in giving out bonuses and subsidies or embezzle state funds. For those who have blindly given out bonuses and subsidies, appropriate disciplinary measures should be taken according to the seriousness of their cases. Those who have embezzled state funds should be dealt with according to the law. No enterprise or establishment should privately divide up its products, commodities or other state property and give it to its members, nor is it allowed to do so in a disguised form. All furniture, electric fans, washing machines, refrigerators and other daily necessities made with excess production capacity and from leftover bits and pieces of materials should be put on the market through the commercial departments or sold at reasonable prices based on price-control regulations. Under no circumstances should they be sold internally at reduced prices. No product or commodity should be sold at a reduced price to the superior organizations or to "units of special relationships." In cases of violation of this regulation, reimbursement based on the market quotation by the commercial department (or a reasonably determined price if there is no such quotation) should be made, and the person chiefly responsible for the violation should be subjected to disciplinary action or punished by the law according to the seriousness of the case. Any organization that has asked for something from its subordinate units should be dealt with seriously. If a leading organ connives at this, it should be held responsible.

The circular states: The spending of public funds for extravagant wining and dining and for hosting banquets and buying gifts cannot be approved. The person who makes the decision to do so is required to reimburse the expense. Big hotels and restaurants should make lists of accounts due from leading cadres who have wined and dined there since 1980 and have not paid the correct price. They should then forward the lists to the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the municipal CCP Committee so that the cadres in question can be urged to examine themselves and make payment before a certain deadline. Serious cases should be dealt with according to the degree of severity.

The preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee asks party organizations at all levels in the municipality to organize party members to study and discuss this circular. It also urges them to conduct an inspection according to the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and other relevant documents on the basis of their actual situation so as to resolutely check unhealthy trends.

HEBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RELIEF WORK

HK250732 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government recently held a disaster relief and grain procurement work conference. The conference demanded that party and government leaders at all levels improve their workstyle, strengthen leadership over disaster relief, truly regard this task as the center of all work, have the masses rely on the collective and their own efforts to carry out self-salvation through production and insure that the famine is victoriously tided over. Present at the conference were responsible party and government persons from all prefectures and municipalities and provincial, prefectoral and municipal departments concerned. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Li Erzhong, provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Yang Zejiang, and Hong Yi, member of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee and vice governor, spoke at the meeting.

The conference pointed out that since last autumn, Hebei has suffered severe drought, spring cold waves, wind and hailstorms and other natural disasters, bringing many difficulties to the province's agricultural and industrial production and the people's livelihood. We must make full use of the favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties. The leading cadres and masses must firmly establish the mentality of carrying out self-salvation through production by relying on their own efforts, overcome the famine and rapidly shift their work focus to disaster relief work under party and government leadership. They should rely on the superiority of the collective economy to vanquish the difficulties, tide over the famine and strive for a bumper harvest next year. The conference demanded that the province get a good grasp on the following work:

1. Do a good job in the autumn harvest and wheat sowing and agricultural, industrial and sideline production and open up more sources of income to create the material basis for disaster relief. It is necessary to improve the poor production teams in connection with disaster relief work. Under unified arrangements, such teams can institute remuneration linked to output for labor forces and work groups. Remote mountain areas and isolated homesteads can put production contracts into effect based on the household. Areas in very great economic difficulty can institute appropriate methods for linking remuneration to output. The peasants should democratically decide which method to adopt.
2. Do a good job of distribution work in communes and brigades in disaster areas to strengthen their ability to carry out self-salvation through production. Although output has fallen in some areas because of natural disasters and there are difficulties in making good the rewards and fines, it is necessary to implement and make good the remuneration methods and reward and fine methods laid down in order to gain the masses' trust and win a bumper harvest next year.
3. Do a good job of arranging the masses' livelihood in disaster areas and make proper arrangements for the procurement, sale, transfer and allocation of grain.

The conference demanded that party committees and the government at all levels, especially in areas heavily hit by disasters, strengthen leadership over disaster relief work and regard this as the central task. Leading comrades at all levels must be fully concerned for the woes of the masses in the disaster areas and enthusiastically go to those areas to investigate, study and consult the cadres and masses on measures and methods of carrying out relief.

HEBEI GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK250734 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial People's Government recently issued instructions on seriously getting a good grasp of industrial and communications production. The instructions demanded that the workers on the province's industry and communications front urgently mobilize and do everything possible to promote industrial production.

The instructions demanded that industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province take resolute measures to improve product quality. They must truly establish the idea of "quality first" and give priority in organizing industrial production to improving quality, increasing variety, reducing production costs and improving competitiveness. The instructions demanded that all departments in charge of industrial production and all enterprises vigorously grasp regulation by market mechanism, carry out market projections, promptly obtain economic information and gear their production to market needs. Sales departments must improve their service attitudes and strive to find sales outlets for their products.

Due to the relatively serious drought in the province this year, the provincial government demanded that the industry and communications front do everything possible to increase production, practice strict economy and support the disaster relief effort. It is necessary to work hard to increase output of light industry products. Railway and local transport departments must give priority to ensuring the transport of goods for supporting agriculture and disaster relief. The prefectures, municipalities and departments must seriously implement the relevant regulations of the State Council and the provincial government and get a good and effective grasp on expanding the decision-making rights of enterprises.

In its instructions, the provincial People's Government particularly emphasized that leadership must be strengthened over industrial production. The government at all levels must truly devote its main efforts to grasping production, further emancipating the mind, promptly discovering the situation and studying and solving the existing problems.

LETTER EXPOSES IRREGULARITIES IN HEBEI GRAIN WORK

HK250741 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Letter to station editorial department from a listener in Luanzhaung commune of Zhuolu County--date not given]

[Text] Some communes and brigades have suffered serious drought this year. This summer grain production fell and their autumn harvest is poor. In addition, they were harmed in the past by the practice of high targets and high procurement quotas, with the result that certain cadres have resorted to various ideas and methods in their work of verifying grain output. Disaster-hit communes and brigades, fearing that they will not have enough to eat, have resorted to short-weighing and so on in distribution work. Brigades which have not been affected by disasters or only lightly affected deliberately exaggerate the damage done in order to distribute more to the peasants [by having their state procurement quotas reduced]. Another thing that is happening is that due to the fact that large numbers of communes and brigades have been divided up into work groups or have instituted the production responsibility system linking remuneration to output, a few people are selling inferior, poor or wet grain to the production teams in order to receive more remuneration. Certain work groups and individuals covertly distribute their grain on a private basis, with the result that the grain that should go to the collective flows into society. These things have already cropped up in some communes and brigades during the autumn distribution.

I suggest that the party and government leaders at all levels strengthen leadership over the autumn distribution work and teach the cadres and peasants to verify the grain output in a truth-seeking way and refrain from covertly distributing grain on a private basis as well as exaggerating damage and submitting false reports. It is also necessary to teach the cadres and masses to proceed from the overall situation of building the four modernizations, correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, and sell more surplus grain to the state as a contribution to disaster relief.

NEI MONGGOL READJUSTMENT AIDS LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

OW270746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Hohhot, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The readjustment of Inner Mongolia's industrial structure, to make best use of the region's national advantages, has resulted in a surge in the performance of the light and textile industries. Output value for this sector in the January-September period this year was 601.4 million yuan, and increase of 18.5 percent over the same period last year.

With 86 million hectares of grassland able to support huge herds, Inner Mongolia is ideally equipped for light industrial growth, especially in textiles and animal products. However, for years the region concentrated too much efforts on heavy industry, such as iron and steel and machine building, causing heavy losses because of shortage of materials and lack of markets. Several factories in Jirem League (Prefecture) alone lost 40 million yuan in the last ten years. The league Economic Commission has since closed these factories and transferred their funds and some of their machinery to light industrial plants.

The new emphasis has meant profits for local light industries and more revenue for the region. The No 4 woolen mill, producing "Swan" brand woolen blankets which sell well internationally, made a profit of 120,000 yuan in the first half of this year, better than its total profit for all 1979.

Local authorities are helping collectively-owned enterprises with funds and supplies of materials and the number of carpet mills under collective ownership has exceeded 50.

SHANXI REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL TAX EXEMPTIONS

HK260703 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Shanxi Provincial People's Government recently approved and circulated a report of the provincial Financial Department on seriously implementing the method of agricultural tax exemptions. The report proposed: Agricultural taxes are waived on production teams where average grain distribution levels are below 340 jin and average cash income below 50 yuan per person, including units under unified brigade accounting. Since the province instituted this method last December, a total of 21,344,000 yuan in agricultural taxes has been waived, and 28,344 production teams have benefitted, accounting for 29.38 percent of the total number of production teams in the province. Some 5.22 million people, 26 percent of the province's agricultural population, have benefitted. Agricultural taxes have been waived in almost all old revolutionary bases and (?remote) mountain areas.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC-TAIWAN RELATIONS, ADVICE TO U.S. AUTHORITIES

HK240544 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Change Hostility Into a Pleasing Harmony"]

[Text] A state of military confrontation between the mainland and Taiwan has existed for more than 30 years. To change hostility into a pleasing harmony, to end the split and to achieve reunification, the two sides should first establish postal and transportation services and trade relations between them.

It was the mainland which proposed the establishment of postal and transportation service and trade relations between the two sides. This proposal has the strong support of the people inside and outside China. However, the Taiwan authorities are still undecided and have great misgivings. They have yet to respond to this proposal.

The indirect bilateral trade volume has increased year after year and nongovernmental representatives of the two sides have made frequent contacts with one another. Moreover, under the pressure of public opinion, the Taiwan authorities have relaxed restrictions on censuring information about the mainland and have also gradually reduced the number of reports that condemn the CCP as "bandits." However, the Taiwan authorities keep saying that there will be "no negotiations" and "no compromise." They have even slandered the proposed establishment of postal and transportation services and trade relations between the two sides as an "united front plot." This is really regrettable. They had better stop shouting abuses from the other side of the sea!

As a Taiwan scholar has pointed out: The CCP's proposal for establishing postal and transportation services and trade relations between the two sides really conforms to reality. Taiwan should not ignore this proposal. LIEN HO PAO [UNITED DAILY] also said: People who "do not want to concern themselves with" issues involving the reunification of the motherland "are undoubtedly taking an ostrich attitude." Since Taiwan brags about its "great achievements" in construction, there is no need for it to fear the proposed establishment of postal and transportation services and trade relations between the two sides. Moreover, the mainland has also gained experience in successfully promoting its construction work. The two sides might as well draw on each other's experiences and learn from each other by exchanging information.

"It is natural and normal for all people, rich or poor, to yearn for their native home!" People living on Taiwan have been separated from their relatives and friends for more than 30 years. Therefore, they think more of their native home and old things. They long for the motherland and their native home and they all "want to return to the mainland to find and experience once more the feelings of bygone days." Taiwan film actor Ke Hsiao-pao recently met his mother in Hong Kong who came from the mainland. Both Taiwan and Hong Kong papers carried this touching story about the mixed emotions of sadness and joy. What is preventing the Taiwan authorities from giving sympathetic consideration to the compatriots' painful lots? Why do they still have the heart to go against the people's wishes and to stubbornly reject the proposed establishment of postal and transportation services and trade relations between the two sides?

A Taiwan scholar noted: In the course of developing the Taiwan-mainland relations, it is very important to have conditions that are "reasonable," "conform to the actual situation" and are "fair and sensible." These conditions "must not be ignored." Since the proposal for establishing postal and transportation service and trade relations between the two sides is reasonable, conforms to the actual situation and is fair and sensible, how can it be ignored and thwarted?

We think that both the mainland and Taiwan should seize the opportunity and make great efforts to create a harmonious atmosphere between the two sides for establishing postal and transportation services and trade relations between them.

As the saying goes: "A harmonious family prospers in every aspect and a disharmonious family has an endless quarrel." This is also applicable to the condition of a country.

The past several dozen years' historical facts have proven that one of the main reasons that China frequently suffered internal disturbances and foreign aggression is that there had been quarrels between brothers. An endless quarrel between brothers is sufficient for causing a fall in their family fortune.

At present, the Soviet social-imperialists are bent on subjugating our country and have massed a million troops along our border. Therefore, the mainland and Taiwan should change this hostility into a pleasing harmony, turn this split into reunification and go forward hand in hand in opposition to aggression and for building the motherland.

Now we would like to offer the American authorities a piece of advice: Do not continue supplying Taiwan with arms and do not continue presenting obstacles to the peaceful reunification of China. If you continue to do so, you will be ridiculed for interfering in the internal affairs of China and you will also infringe on the Chinese and American people's interests in jointly opposing hegemonism.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON KOSYGIN'S RESIGNATION

HK241324 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 24 Oct 80 p 2

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "Kosygin Resigns on Grounds of Ill Health"]

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin resigned yesterday. Of the Soviet "triumvirate"--Brezhnev, Podgorny and Kosygin--which has wielded power since Khrushchev stepped down in 1964, only Brezhnev is left.

Brezhnev has long been in the process of arrogating all authority to himself. Previously he directly took over Podgorny's position and has since then acted concurrently as general secretary of the party Central Committee and as chairman of the Soviet Presidium. With regard to the position of the prime minister, this time he has propped up his trusted follower to replace Kosygin.

Western observers said that Kosygin would act as the prime minister for a long time. They said that he would finally step down honorably because he had always declared that he was willing to condescend to take the secondary position and that he would not vie with Brezhnev for power.

Some people found it strange that after Brezhnev read Kosygin's letter of resignation yesterday, he did not give routine praise to his retiring colleague. However, he read a passage in Kosygin's letter stating that the whole party should continue to follow Brezhnev's leadership.

Kosygin resigned on the grounds of ill health. He is now 76 years old while Tikhonov, who is going to replace him, is 75--1 year younger than he. The latter is thus likely to have a health problem at any time.

Brezhnev is 73 years old this year, and it appears that he cannot tolerate a situation in which the number two man is younger than he. Although Kosygin retired on the grounds of old age, the Soviet Union has not changed the situation in which the aged are in power. Thus, the crisis of succession exists as it did before.

Tikhonov's inaugural address continued words which expressed gratitude to Brezhnev. Tikhonov is a Ukrainian and studied in the same college of metallurgy with Brezhnev. While Tikhonov was in charge of a department in Dnepropetrovsk, Brezhnev was the party secretary of this region and was the former's old superior.

Since Tikhonov cannot imperil Brezhnev's arrogation of all authority to himself, he can only take charge of economic affairs and meanwhile bear responsibility for a bad agricultural harvest and reduced industrial production.

**END OF
FICHE**

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